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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

VERGES EXPLAINS MISSION TO SOUTHERN AFRICA

Saint Denis TMOIGNAGES in French 18 Jan 82 p 3

[Report on 15 January 1982 press conference of Paul Verges]

[Text] The second part of Paul Verges' press conference Friday was devoted to his coming trip to southern Africa with members of the European Parliament and delegates of the ACP (African Caribbean and Pacific countries [associated with the EEC]).

It was decided to send the mission at the last meeting of the EEC/ACP advisory meeting held in Luxembourg. Traditionally, motions are presented concerning problems in southern Africa (racism in South Africa, acts of aggression by South Africa against neighboring countries, and so on).

However, Paul Verges stated on Friday morning that: "I have always considered that while these motions, which condemned the policy of apartheid, called for a boycott of South Africa, and so on, were positive in their affirmations of principle, they lacked any concrete effect." That is why Verges was entrusted with the responsibility, at the last meeting of the advisory assembly, to defend the motion on southern Africa, proposing the sending of an investigative team to the Front Line countries -- that is, where acts of aggression by South Africa have taken place or are still taking place.

Important Mission

It must be stated that the English Conservatives, along with other European conservatives, did everything to try to have the motion defeated. The communist group (Italians, French, Greeks, Danish and those allied with them) therefore had to withdraw its motion and back the motion of the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP), but on the condition that the proposal to send an investigative team to southern Africa be maintained. Finally, the advisory assembly followed the proposal of the communist group and decided to send an investigative mission.

The English Conservatives then demanded that the team also go to South Africa, to the Bantustans where the Black population is forced to live. The communist group vigorously fought the proposal and succeeded in having it rejected by the advisory assembly.

As Verges said, "There could be no question of a mission made up of representatives of all groups in the European Parliament and representatives of all ACP countries setting foot in South Africa: It was a position of principle, an obvious position. It was backed by the overwhelming majority of the advisory assembly."

The members of the team, including Paul Verges, will leave for Angola on 23 January, where they will visit the front zone where the South African racists send their troops to massacre the civilian population and loot the villages.

After Angola, the team will go to Zambia, where the Zambian Government will take them to the places of South African attacks. It will also report on South African economic maneuvers.

Another mission will go to Botswana and perhaps Mozambique on the same date.

They will then draft a report to be presented to the ACP-EEC advisory assembly and to the ACP/EEC parity committee.

Constant Solidarity

Verges emphasized at his press conference that "for the first time and thanks to our initiative, we shall have an extremely complete report by all groups in the European Parliament and the ten Common Market countries, as well as by representatives of the ACP countries, on the constant war waged by South Africa on Front Line countries, a military war, first of all, the most spectacular, but an economic and political war also, a war of destabilization...."

Verges added: "We believe that we have demonstrated that solidarity which we constantly proclaim with the peoples of southern Africa fighting for their freedom, for human rights. I believe that it was proper for the initiative to come from an elected official of Reunion, from a country in this region."

Finally, as is traditional, the members of the European Parliament who participated in a parity committee outside of a European country will make a study trip to neighboring countries upon their return. Some will therefore visit Malawi and Botswana and then return to Europe. Others will visit Madagascar during the second week of February. Our comrade Paul Verges will therefore go to Madagascar with these officials. He will then return to our country directly in order to participate in the end of the cantonal election campaign and in the defeat of the right.

11,464

CSO: 4719/525

EEC-ACP CONDEMNS SA 'ACTS OF AGGRESSION'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

SALISBURY. — The EEC-ACP joint committee at the close of its four-day meeting here yesterday, approved a resolution condemning South Africa for its "repeated acts of aggression, subversion and terrorism against independent African states, designed to destabilise the whole of Southern Africa."

The final of the 25 clauses in the resolution directs that it be sent to the EEC-ACP Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European communities, the European Foreign Ministers' meeting and all signatories to the Lome Convention.

The resolution had been drafted after delegates had considered the interim report of an EEC-ACP delegation on their fact-finding mission to the front-line

states of Southern Africa.

The report condemned South Africa for a wide range of alleged attempts to sabotage the economies of South Africa's Black-ruled neighbours and subvert their control.

The resolution condemned apartheid which, it said, was "unquestionably the root cause of the diverse problems in the region of Southern Africa." It also condemned the "occupation" of South West Africa by South Africa.

It demanded that the international community respect UN embargoes on the supply of arms and on co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/665

BRIEFS

COTTON PRODUCTION STRESSED--Bangui, January 21--Cotton production is to play a major role in an economic recovery programme for the Central African Republic, Head of State General Andre Kolingba has announced. A set of "presidential instructions" distributed to the various ministries yesterday sets a target of 30,000 tons of cotton seed for the next farming year, and even more in subsequent years in a bid to get back to former production figures. Cotton is still one of Centrafrica's major export earners, with diamonds, coffee and timber, but production has slumped from a peak of about 60,000 tons of cotton seed annually to less than 20,000 tons last year. Gen. Kolingba, whose Government came to power five months ago after President David Dacko stood down, has set new cotton prices to encourage production in rural areas, with further increases promised for subsequent harvests. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 22 Jan 82 p 22]

CSO: 4700/682

BRIEFS

ORT FALASHAS JAILED--New York--Three Ethiopian Jews were arrested last week in Addis Ababa and are being kept in a local prison by the military regime, according to a reliable North American source who is active in the Falasha problem. According to this source two of the Falashas were arrested in the offices of ORT Federation in Addis Ababa. The ORT offices in the Ethiopian capital were closed down last summer by the military regime which accused the organization of being "Zionist agents." ORT has been negotiating with the Ethiopian regime for several weeks for the reopening of its offices there. It is not clear, according to the sources, whether the two Falashas arrested in the ORT offices were employees of the organization. [By Leon Hadar] [Text] [Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Feb 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/675

MIREMONT COMMENTS ON EXCOM CONTACTS WITH PEOPLE

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 23-24 Jan 82 pp 1, 28

[Editorial by Auguste Miremont: "Priority for Realism"]

[Text] It has already been a week since the Executive Committee made its first spectacular visits to the capital, and Koumassi, Port-Bouet, Yopougon and Abobo were anxious to put on their best front and show party officials their joy over having been chosen as the site for the meetings.

But beyond the warm welcomes and the frantic dancing, on which the sun beat down mercilessly, what observations have we been able to make concerning these "days of dialogue"?

First of all, one important remark: Everywhere, the PDCI [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast] was hailed as the mortar of national unity and the fight for our country's economic and social development, after being the spearhead of our liberation struggle. Nowhere were the party's main lines and ideals brought into question. On the contrary, by their demonstrations of satisfaction, the sections visited reaffirmed their total support for the PDCI and its president, Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

As the result of the rumors constantly spread by persons with evil intentions, one might have believed that the Ivorians would disavow their party by scarcely turning out for the meetings planned between the rank and file and party officials, but through their massive participation, our fellow countrymen showed that the PDCI remains the indispensable, necessary driving force for letting the government know their needs and desires and for setting the main lines of national policy.

As one might suspect, these needs are many. The second observation is the same everywhere: increasing numbers of schools and medical centers in the neighborhoods; the necessary lighting for certain dark areas; an appeal for stronger domestic security; the demand for government determination to clean up certain districts, called "damaged" by the spokesmen; a search for solutions to the crucial problems of unemployment and high prices for basic commodities, a lack of medicines in hospitals and corruption; the establishment of a policy of access to housing ownership; and an appeal to remember the early militants and for a final end to the antagonisms born of the 1980 elections.

As one can see, all sectors of national economic and political life caught the attention of all participants, despite the lack of organization of the subjects taken up and the unavoidable repetitions in this type of spontaneous meeting. But over and above all this was the profound need for frank explanations of all points brought up.

The third observation: Spontaneity, sincerity and passion were not absent from the different dialogues. There could have been a risk of moving toward prepared dialogues, with participants designated in advance and mainly concerned with satisfying party delegates by speeches having no connection with reality. Nothing of the sort occurred. Every person was concerned over harmonious co-existence and the peace of our country in taking up serious, concrete questions. The maturity noted at all meetings of the last National Council presided over all the recent party meetings.

The new direction taken by the PDCI since the Seventh Congress can therefore be observed in action every day. There had in fact been a promise that the party would frequently organize such information meetings, useful for obtaining the understanding and support of the rank and file for different objectives. Naturally, the secretaries general met once a year to take up matters of daily life, present the grievances of their sections and receive the necessary explanations in order to report back to their respective regions. Despite the obvious advantages, this formula had the disadvantage of cutting the party rank and file off from officials, who only traveled during election campaigns, it is said.

When one observed the joy on the faces of members, their anxiousness to speed and the number of participants, there could be no doubt that the Executive Committee, in visiting the rank-and-file sections and making direct contact with them, made the right decision.

Members thus had the pleasure of meeting and talking with their leaders, who, thanks to this direct contact, lived the problems of their fellow countrymen.

The Seventh Congress changed the PDCI's operating structures and its guidelines. The PDCI has now given its detractors proof that it is alive and well in the hearts and mores of Ivorians and that it is still the driving force of all action for the country's security, peace and progress, headed by President Houphouet.

The Executive Committee continues its tours this weekend. It is to be desired that realism will remain their main characteristic so that the Ivory Coast will more than ever be the sole beneficiary. Let us not lose sight of this.

11,464

CSO: 4719/520

DECREE MODIFIES TAX RATES, INCREASES CONTRIBUTIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jan 82 p 3

[Excerpt] "Achievement of our objectives for economic and social development during the present decade makes it necessary for all our national resources to be mobilized and concentrated on the strategy outlined," reads the preamble to Decree No 1/82, ratified by the Council of Ministers and containing various modifications in the tax code on income.

These modifications involve an increase in the level of taxation directly affecting capital income, particularly when it is used unproductively. They also involve a simplification of the tax system the complexity of which has been contributing to its inefficient implementation and which has had no justification among the objectives of our economic policy as established.

The new provisions, which in no way alter taxes on labor income, involve, however, a heavier assessment on the distribution of capital income. The preamble to the decree emphasizes that this measure is justified by the unproductive use presently being made of most of the profits obtained by the private sector.

Moreover, new provisions are also included for farmers, cattle breeders and cooperativist peasants in the form of incentives for this type of activity in comparison with others.

Basically, the changes made in the system of taxation of company profits consist of eliminating the tax on the use of capital and eliminating part of the income tax. On the other hand, industrial contribution is now viewed differently.

Industrial Contribution

Industrial contribution now calls for the taxing of all profits a company may earn without exception, including profits from financial ventures and other profits derived from the use of capital.

Until now, these profits were assessed in accordance with the tax on the use of capital, with industrial contribution applicable only to the results of the commercial or industrial activity being exercised.

The new concept of industrial contribution stipulates a different form of taxation on profits which are or have been associated with investment within the scope of the policy on economic development established by the state from that on profits intended for distribution to company owners. It is hoped that this difference will stimulate productive investment and penalize the unproductive use of profits.

The industrial contribution system also established certain measures which will penalize, although indirectly, taxpayers who do not have an organized accounting method. These measures consist of having a committee decide what income is taxable in the case of taxpayers who fail to have an organized accounting system. In determining what profits are taxable, the system begins by assuming that all profits were completely distributed.

A graduated scale of tax rates and supplements is also being established with regard to profits to be distributed to owners.

Income Tax

With regard to income tax, this portion of the system is being maintained only on income of single individuals who have income from sources other than labor. The new provisions also exclude income subject to land taxation.

The decree's preamble also states the following: "The graduated scale of rates now established for this tax is linked to the taxation called for by the National Reconstruction Tax, Section A, in accordance with the principle that labor income is not assessed as heavily as income from other sources."

On the other hand, in the previous system of taxation it was ascertained that the process used in determining the assessment resulted in a lower tax rate on mixed income, that is, income from labor and capital, than that called for the National Reconstruction Tax System on equal amounts of labor income.

The changes in the income tax code still leave room for the minister of finance to establish special taxation regulations or reduce the rates of industrial contribution when such a measure is necessary and justified.

8568

CSO: 4742/185

MINISTER SPEAKS ON MEDIA ROLE IN REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jan 82 p 5

[Speech by Minister of Information Jose Luis Cabaco at the opening session of the Ministry of Information's Coordinating Council; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] Below we are publishing the essential portions of the opening speech delivered by Minister of Information Jose Luis Cabaco at the meeting by the Coordinating Council of the Ministry of Information. It constitutes a sober document in which an objective and more thorough analysis is made of the mission entrusted to the Ministry of Information in its manifold means of communication (print, speech, and picture) and of the duties of the workers involved.

In these opening words, we are not going to take stock in detail of the year just ended. That is the purpose of your study of the reports that will be presented to this Coordinating Council.

It is imperative, however, that we attempt to situate the context in which this meeting is taking place.

The Political and Organizational Offensive, initiated and headed by His Excellency President Samora Machel personally, has constituted a qualitative leap forward in our revolutionary process.

That offensive has demonstrated that in the dialectic of our revolution, the media have cozily kept to a routine that is sometimes as bureaucratic and passive as that of the opportunists who have infiltrated the state apparatus.

On more than one occasion, His Excellency President Samora Machel has reminded the media and their cadres of their responsibility, alerting them to the tasks that are theirs in the framework of class struggle.

The apathy of the media was not compatible with the direction being taken by the offensive or with the dynamism enjoined on all of society by the tasks of the decade.

Political and physical confrontation with the enemy was very intense in 1981. The search for new ways of implementing the media policy established at the information

seminars has stepped up the debate in this sector. The exchange of viewpoints has given rise to the confrontation of ideas. That is normal! Ideological struggle increases as the revolution progresses.

It is appropriate for us to take advantage of this meeting for a moment of analysis and reflection concerning the nature of the battle we must wage within the structures of information and propaganda.

This analysis is necessary because we note the tendency to sometimes personalize conflicts that are ideological or to place old labels on new phenomena. And one of the great dangers we must protect ourselves against is that of a stereotyped style of work.

Members of the Advisory Council,

The first observation we must make is that erroneous ideas can germinate only when correct ideas do not have deep roots in the ground and are not constantly discussed.

The basic problem in this confrontation we are now experiencing is the weak organization of the FRELIMO Party's structures--the lack of organization and mobilization among party members working in the media sector.

As a reflection of that, the National Organization of Journalists is a lifeless body. The local committees are not functioning in practice. In the information structures there are no collective organizations, there are no democratic methods of leadership, and democratic centralism is not exercised in practice.

Without the daily practice of political work, correct ideas are not nourished--they are transformed into abstract ideas, lose their luxuriant growth, and wither.

That is why we see the manifestation of erroneous ideas in our midst and cannot find the right way to combat them. Recent experience shows that this is not a matter of organized infiltration by the enemy. Simple palliatives, applied at the organizational level, have immediate results in the political and technical quality of the work produced.

But the fact is that if we do not accept the fight and do not lead it, the enemy will step into the vacuum left by us and establish himself in our midst.

What is information's role in the struggle against underdevelopment and in the process of building a socialist society under the leadership of the FRELIMO Party?

A number of erroneous ideas are revealed with great persistence in the practical answer to that question.

1. The populist deviation. This is manifested in the idea that the revolutionary newspaper is itself the spokesman for the inhabitants--for each citizen. This idea does not take the national interests or the interests of the working class into account.
2. The idea that the media must be seen as an alternative to the party and the organs of people's government. In other words, the idea that information is a way of

bringing the errors of the party and state structures to the attention of the masses on the one hand and of the leaders on the other.

3. The idea that information is "neutral"--that is, that it must stand "outside" the class struggle. This erroneous idea takes two forms:

a) Opportunism, which is reflected in so-called "gray journalism," in which information is no more than a vehicle for publishing and broadcasting.

b) Counterrevolutionary infiltration, through which, consciously or unconsciously, a frontal attack on the people's gains and the victories of the socialist revolution is hidden under the cloak of extreme leftism. Examples of this are the campaign against the New Supply System, the actions against the State Central Plan, and so on.

4. A particular aspect of this "neutrality" of information is the idea that "freedom of the press" means the right of the media to view the problems of the victory over underdevelopment and the building of socialism from the standpoint of the personal opinion of each of its journalists. According to that idea, information is not committed to society but sets itself up as the revolution's critical conscience.

I have already mentioned that those ideas are finding room to express themselves because of our lack of vigilance and organization.

But why is that weakness in organization and militancy being manifested in a sector which should, apparently, have been characterized by a high level of ideological awareness?

Although that question has been thoroughly debated at the information seminars, and in particular at the first seminar, I think it is useful, in view of the work before us here, to analyze once again some of the causes of that phenomenon.

a) For some of our information professionals, the source of learning and inspiration is not experience with information and propaganda during the armed struggle for national liberation.

Their points of reference are those of "opposition" information from the colonial period, so-called progressive information in the advanced capitalist countries, or the media experiences of other socialist revolutions.

In other words, those journalists prefer the reformist experience of the colonial period or the methods used in situations foreign to our process over our own revolutionary experience.

b) The lack of a feeling for the party, in the Leninist sense of that expression, results in the appearance of erroneous ideas as to what it means to make information activities a forward detachment of class struggle. It is also at the root of the lack of concrete organization, discipline, and militancy among our information professionals.

c) The lack of proletarian class feeling is reflected in liberal behavior and the characteristic of nonconformism, both of which are disguised forms of individualism.

Such an attitude, adopted so often in the name of affirming one's own identity and personality, may lead to that identity and personality taking a direction opposed to the identity and personality of the nation and people.

d) Lastly, one of the most basic causes of the erroneous ideas and lack of vigilance and combativeness on the part of media cadres is the inadequate technical-professional training of many journalists, broadcasters, moviemakers, advertising people, and so on.

That is a specific situation which it is urgent to face up to.

But it is appropriate here to warn that the situation itself must also be analyzed from the standpoint of the effect of enemy ideas.

There is an opportunistic tendency to encourage scorn for technical-professional and cultural training and especially for the accumulation of experiences through intensive and persistent practice, or, to use the jargon of the trade, "knowing the ropes."

That same tendency works against the importance of the organization and discipline of work, the need for standards and rules, and the establishment of moral and behavioral principles--in short, the dignifying of the profession.

That tendency is aimed at institutionalizing mediocrity as the pattern to insure the survival of mediocre people. Mediocrity promotes the bureaucratic spirit. The bureaucratic spirit leads to opportunism, which is an open door to the corridor that leads to class betrayal.

Because of that, the problem of technical-professional training must be faced up to as a problem that includes the journalist's political and deontological training as well.

Members of the Coordinating Council and guests,

In the merciless struggle against imperialism and its internal agents in which we are engaged, there is no possibility of compromise. Coexistence between the exploiters and the exploited is impossible.

On the basis of the experience accumulated throughout our revolutionary process, we can say today that information is truly free only when it is revolutionary and of the people.

Information is free when it is viewed as being called to inform, educate, mobilize, and organize the workers and peasants so that they will exercise power in their own class interest.

Information is free when it has helped to equip the people's masses for the prolonged war that we have initiated against underdevelopment, exploitation, and imperialism.

To make information a forward detachment of class struggle and the revolution, it is necessary that the information cadres themselves be active fighters in the same

fight as that in which the people's masses of our country are engaged under the leadership of the FRELIMO Party.

To do so, the information professional must engage in constant combat.

As we were taught by His Excellency President Samora Machel when, on 12 September 1977, he addressed the national media at the opening of the First National Seminar on Information, the information professional must "combat subjectivism in his interpretation of the party line and in his analysis of the facts with which he is working. He must seek the source of inspiration for his ideas in the concrete life and work of the masses. He must be interested in subjecting his work to the fire of criticism from his comrades and the masses. He must thoroughly study and develop the rigor of Marxist-Leninist analysis. He must continually cultivate revolutionary discipline--the characteristic of a journalist in a revolutionary country.... The journalist must, as an imperative obligation, take responsibility for participating in the political work being done at his workplace, and he must participate in collective study and in the joint discussion and analysis of all the problems and tasks of information, expressing and discussing his ideas and opinions candidly and humbly."

Members of the Coordinating Council and guests,

In order to carry out correctly the tasks assigned to information by the present phase of our socialist revolution, every media professional has the duty to be thoroughly familiar with the reality of which he is a part and with which he must deal in order to achieve the political objectives he sets for himself.

Information in the People's Republic of Mozambique is not viable or really effective without thorough knowledge of the objectives and priorities which the FRELIMO Party and the Mozambican Government have already established for this decade of struggle against underdevelopment.

That knowledge cannot be the product of our own imaginations: it must be based on the scientific study and analysis of the economic and social phenomena making up our reality.

Approval of the guidelines in the **Prospective Indicative Plan** by the Eighth Session of the People's Assembly places at our disposal a powerful instrument which the media must of necessity be familiar with and know how to use as a whole and in its particular parts.

That familiarity is fundamental for all of us. The development of our capacity to fulfill the mission entrusted to us must accompany the development of the rest of the country in a harmonious manner.

In 1982 for the first time, the **Central State Plan** includes the information sector. This means that information must itself be mobilized for carrying out the plan--which has been given the force of law--in order to increase its productivity and the quality of its work.

We workers in information must adopt the guidelines contained in the 1982 **Central State Plan**.

Participants in the Coordinating Council,

The starting point for study of the 1982 **Central State** Plan must be the necessity to understand perfectly the role of information in mobilizing the people, raising their awareness, and organizing them to execute and fulfill the plan. But it must also serve to give perspective to every worker in the media and cause him to become familiar with and adopt the principle that information cannot continue to be an outside observer, an external spectator, and a superficial critic of the fulfillment of the plan.

Revolution is not a matter of romanticism: it is daily life. It is the persevering and decisive construction of the future, stone by stone and moment by moment. Building socialism also means accepting the daily necessity to face details and the insignificant. The success of the revolution lies in knowing how to organize and plan for the correct solution to each detail and each insignificant matter.

Socialism is built in the piece of metal that is welded, in the seed that is sown, in the party member that is won over, in the patient that is cured, and in the child that is educated.

That, after all, is the basic task of the revolution and the basic task of the hero, protagonist, and subject of the revolutionary process: the working class.

In this area, too, let us learn from the class to which we belong--the class which we serve.

I wish you all successful work.

The struggle continues!

Thank you very much.

11713

CO: 4742/186

BRIEFS

VETERINARY STUDENTS TO BRAZIL--A total of 17 students who finished the veterinary course at the veterinary college of Eduardo Mondlane University will leave tomorrow, Friday, on a 30-day study trip to Brazil. According to Cesar Salvador and Jose Luis Caravela, members of the organizing committee, the main objective of the trip is to exchange experiences with cattle-raising enterprises, veterinary research centers, centers for genetic improvement and plants for processing and converting meat. They also said that since the beginning of the school year the veterinary students had been engaged in recreational activities to obtain funds to pay for the trip. "As the money obtained from those activities was insufficient, we had to resort to state and private enterprises and cattle breeders for additional funds, and our efforts were successful," one of the students told our newspaper staff. "Of all the countries from which we could choose, we chose Brazil because it is a country with which we have many similarities--both linguistically and climatically --and has a more highly developed cattle breeding industry than ours," another student said. The students took this opportunity to thank first the AMASP [Association of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples] for the help given and then all the state and private enterprises and cattle breeders for the support which helped make this trip possible. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jan 82 p 3] 8568

AGREEMENT WITH CUBA PLANNED--During the first half of this year, Mozambique and Cuba are expected to sign a trade agreement which is in the final study phase. According to Jose Marques, national director of commercial operations of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, "this will constitute a significant step in cooperation between the two countries, adding to the already existing optimum political relations." On the basis of this agreement which spells out the general principles of the exchanges to be made, lists will be drawn up of products involved in those exchanges. There is a possibility that certain items will be exchanged during the current year. A Mozambican delegation sojourning in Cuba at the end of this past year invited that socialist country to participate in the next FACIM [Maputo International Fair]. The Mozambican delegation was headed by Jose Marques and was received by Amadeo Blanco, Cuba's vice minister of foreign trade. Cooperation at the domestic level of the ministries of Foreign Trade of the two countries was one of the subjects discussed during the bilateral conversations. Conclusions were reached particularly with regard to the development of cooperation in the training of skilled personnel and assistance by Cuba to various sectors of Mozambican foreign trade. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jan 82 p 1] 8568

SOYA PRODUCTION ENVISIONED--According to an official of the Ministry of Agriculture, 500,000 tons of soya is the goal set by the Agricultural and Cattle-Raising Plan from the north to the south of the country, to be achieved by 1990. The Ministry of Agriculture's specialized magazine, AGRICULTURA, states that MOZAMBIQUE urgently and rapidly needs to increase the country's soya crop to supply raw material to factories, produce sufficient oil and obtain bagasse for fodder and bean processing plants to keep the people supplied in such things as beans. This year, the collective farms will produce much more soya than previously, thus increasing the crop for the cooperative and family sector. The principal use of soya is the extraction of cooking oil, and soya, whether in the form of bagasse, cake or flour, is rich in protein and is used by the feed plant for animals. The Ministry of Agriculture is solidly supporting increased soya planting in the country. At the end of 1981 the first pilot planting on a commercial scale was made at the 25 June Collective Farm in Maputo, with good results. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jan 82 p 1] 8568

CSO: 4742/185

BRIEFS

DAM CONSTRUCTION--The Bauchi State Government is building two more dams at a cost of 52 million Naira to boost irrigation in the state, the Deputy Governor, Alhaji Adamu Tafawa Balewa, said on Thursday. They are the Balanga and Katini dams. Alhaji Adamu told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Bauchi that the Balanga Dam would cost 25 million Naira while the Katini Dam would cost about 27 million Naira. The deputy governor said that the state agricultural development authority would soon embark on the selection of sites for farming and for the sinking of boreholes. He explained that sinking of boreholes would cost 15 million Naira while the installation of pumps and surveys would cost four million Naira. Alhaji Adamu said that the government awarded a 15 million Naira contract for the sinking of 1,000 boreholes in rural areas of the state last year. He added that three new agricultural zonal headquarters would be built at Azare, Miya and Nabordo while that of Gombe was being expanded for improved production. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Jan 82 p 1]

PRESIDENT DECLARES ASSETS--President Shehu Shagari and Vice-President Alex Ekwueme, have declared their assets to the Code of Conduct Bureau. The chairman of the bureau, Alhaji Isa Kaita, said other officers have not yet declared their assets. He explained that a bill which would allow other officers to do so was now before the National Assembly for approval. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Jan 82 p 24]

ARMY UNIVERSITY--The Army University at the Nigerian Defence Academy (NDA), Kaduna will have its first intake of students in September, this year. This was announced by the new Commandant of the Academy, Brigadier Abdullahi Shelleng, at a send-off party in honour of the out-going Commandant of the Academy, Brigadier Zamani Lekwot. Brigadier Shelleng said this was in accordance with a pledge that the academy would be upgraded into a university status. Brigadier Shelleng commended the out-going commandant for his past contributions to the academy and called on all ranks in the academy to emulate the good qualities of Brigadier Lekwot. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Jan 82 p 13]

HIGH-YIELD RICE--The National Cereals Research Institute (NCRI) in Ibadan has announced the release of new high-yielding rice varieties comparable to imported ones. The Director of the institute, Mr Olusola Obasola, said at the opening of the eight national rice/maize workshop taking place at the institute that the varieties had been tested and found suitable in a number of locations. Mr Obasola said that seeds of the varieties were already available at the national

seed service and at the institute. The director charged scientists, economists, agricultural extensionists and planners to reexamine their findings, strategies and mode of operation to boost food production at a cheap cost. He also called for an urgent development of a national training centre for production courses on rice. The Chief Technical Consultant for the Green Revolution Programme, Mr Babatunde Aribisala, said that the degree of success of the green revolution depended on the cooperation received from each state government. Delegates to the one-week workshop were drawn from all states of the federation, river basin authorities and research institutes, with observers from the West African Rice Development Association in Liberia. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Jan 82 p 23]

FISH SHORTAGE--The Assistant Director of the Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research, Professor Benjamin Akpati has said in Lagos that importation was not the best solution to the current problem of fish shortage in the country. Prof. Akpati told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that Nigeria had enough fish in its territorial waters to meet the demand of the population. He called for the establishment of more private enterprises to exploit other sea foods, such as shrimps, lobsters, squids, and oysters. Prof Akpati said that the Federal Government should set up a unit for the protection of certain species of fish. He also urged state governments and private individuals to establish fish farms. Prof Akpati said that the institute had embarked on a research into the expansion of Tuna Fish production. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Jan 82 p 23]

NEW LAW AGAINST PREACHING--Any person caught preaching or interpreting the Holy Koran for public consumption in any part of Borno State without a licence or permit shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 200 Naira or six months imprisonment or both. This is one of the provisions of a new law made in the state to regulate the preaching of the Islamic religion and other activities connected with it. The law took effect from December 15, 1981. Government statement issued in Maiduguri yesterday said the law stipulates that any Islamic religion preaching in a public place including a mosque shall be illegal except if the preacher is issued with a licence or permit by the state Islamic Religious Preaching Board. The function of the board shall be to determine and regulate the qualification required for any person to become an Islamic religious preacher or Koranic interpreter. The board would also regulate and determine the approval of any Islamic religious poetry or songs for public dissemination. The statement said the board shall consist of a chairman, one representative from each emirate council, three representatives of the Islamic religious preachers, three other persons and a secretary to be appointed by the governor. The statement said there shall also be an Islamic religious preaching advisory committee in each local government area. The functions of the committee shall be to receive and forward applications to the state board from applicants in their respective areas. Membership of each local government advisory committee will comprise the local government secretary and two persons to be nominated by the local government council while a learned and respected religious leader in the area will be the chairman. The law however, did not include an Imam of a Friday mosque congregation or an Imam who leads a congregational prayer during a Sallah festival. [Sani Haruna] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Jan 82 p 16]

MORE TIN MINES--The Federal Government plans to open more tin mines in the country, the Minister of Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Hassan, said in Manumo, near Gombe, recently. The minister told newsmen that production had already started at the Riwai Tin Mining Company in Kano State. He said that with the increase in the price of tin in the world market, there were some prospects for the mineral in the country. He said that the cost of mining was more than the price yields for the commodity and as such miners were forced to cut down production. Even the largest tin producing countries in the world had closed down some of their mines because of poor sales, he said. The minister said that last September, tin mining countries met in Malaysia and were able to convince consumers of their financial predicaments. The meeting, he went on, also raised the price of tin in the world market as an incentive to tin producers. Alhaji Mohammed said that his ministry was making efforts to re-open some tin mines in Bauchi State. (NAN), [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Jan 82 p 9]

CSO: 4700/677

PCR'S VIEWS ON DEMOCRACY OFFERED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 23 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] In the wake of the serious current events in Poland at this time, certain people--although rather awkwardly--thought that they could attack the PCR [Reunionese Communist Party] and particularly to ask questions about our concept of democracy. In view of this bad action, need we first of all recall that TEMOIGNAGES devoted several articles to the Polish problem on various aspects?

There we denounced the failings of socialist democracy but we also explained to our readers the causes for the current situation; we also placed this problem in its proper international context involving the confrontation between imperialism and the forces of socialism. The propaganda conducted by the dominant information media on the Polish affair is furthermore very clear on that subject: Everything is being done to discredit socialism and to make the situation in Poland worse.

We must undoubtedly add to the causes of the current crisis in Poland also the serious failings in democracy and especially the difficulties regarding the free expression of criticism and the impossibility of public contradiction in Polish society. It goes without saying that if this criticism had ever been expressed, the responsibility of the government and the PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] would be even greater in today's crisis because it did not consider it for a single instant.

But concerning those who would like to teach Reunion a lesson, there is first of all one group which is very badly placed when it comes to challenging the PCR; it consists of those people who always cheated in the elections, those who defended the Debre Ordinance, exiling the opposition officials, those whose policy ruined thousands of planters, plunged scores of thousands of Reunionese into unemployment and poverty, those who acted in an underhanded fashion with respect to FR-3 [expansion unknown].

Then there are those who consciously distort the positions of the PCR in an attempt to justify their anticommunism. We will simply recall here that, at the last PRC Congress our party's secretary-general declared that we are for pluralism and that we do not want to exercise power all by ourselves on La Reunion. Is that clear?

We are resolutely in favor of the free expression of criticism and contradiction, as we are for the recognition of the rights of the opposition, for the debate of ideas. These are the basic positions for whose implementation we have always fought, often alone, and for which we suffered colonial repression.

And those who are familiar with the operating procedure of the PCR know that we always let the people be the judge in the end. It is the people who must speak their minds.

Democracy for the PCR also means respecting the freely expressed will of the majority. Those who try to teach us lessons and with whom we must tomorrow build the democracy of tomorrow at Reunion should ask themselves about their own implementation of democracy.

This is why casting suspicions upon the PCR for the future is dishonest and unworthy. Nothing in the past record of the PCR, nothing in the ideology, policy, and operations of the PCR entitles anyone to make such attacks upon our party.

In conclusion, if the PCR enjoys great authority and great influence among the Reunionese people, it is because in the eyes of the popular masses it best defends democracy and liberty in Reunion.

5058

CSO: 4719/492

CREOLE MOVEMENT STATES POSITION

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 3 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] A motion of anonymous origin has been circulating for several weeks in the form of a petition in the various schools and government agencies on the island. This motion is addressed to the secretary of state for overseas departments and territories and challenges a certain number of persons and tends to dramatize a question of a more specifically educational nature rather than a political nature, that is, "relations between the Creole environment and our educational system." On that subject we received a communique from the MDK (Mouvman pou nout Droit Koze) which we publish below.

[Text of Communique]

Starting a bitter debate (another one) on the problem of Creole in the passionate current climate is not our intention here. Instead we call upon the good will of everyone to find reasonable solutions to the problems of education in Reunion. As we have emphasized more than once before, this education system reveals inadequacies, difficulties, and even certain failures and set backs¹.

A single piece of evidence will suffice on this subject: The abnormal proportion of the CPPN (Class on Preprofessional Level) compared to the other classes.

This is not a question for us to finger any specific officials who are responsible for the situation which goes beyond individual personalities. There is something more urgent and something more useful and that is to get all of the interested persons together (primarily parents and teachers) to work toward common objectives so as to improve the school system on La Reunion.

It seems to us that these objectives should be as follows:

Analysis of content and methods;

Study of social, economic, psychological, cultural, and linguistic factors;

Consideration of our environment and our real situation (more so than in the past);

Synthesis of all of these efforts;

Broadest possible coordination.

It is in this context that we met with the vice president and wrote to the minister of DOM-TOM [Overseas Departments, Overseas Territories] and to the minister of national education.

We essentially emphasized the need for research and for the means necessary for this. We essentially drafted the following demands:

Recognition of Reunionese Creole [language] as a regional language (which it is already in fact);

Creation of a department of Creole studies (history, geography, language);

Coordination effort open to all teachers from grade school to university, as well as parents, doctors, representatives of the CIO (Information and Orientation Council), and representatives of the various school associations.

These agencies should permit this overall study which we have kept demanding while at the same time rejecting it in a certain way. It is quite obvious that these proposals are only proposals for the review, transformation, improvement, and perfection of the system for the sake of the children above all. We cannot a priori mobilize ourselves against a research project if there is information and coordination and if we really work toward the essential objective of "improving the educational situation in Reunion."

Finally we must point out that we do not want under any circumstances to harm the teaching of French, within the necessary limits, due to the specific situation on the island or due to the creole linguistic situation. One of the essential purposes of our school certainly continues to be the learning and mastery of the French language by the majority of the children and of course by everybody, if we can reach this maximum degree of development.

The Office of the MDK

Footnote

(1) See the report of the Economic and Social Committee on school failures.

5058

CSO: 4719/492

BRIEFS

CANTONAL ELECTIONS SCHEDULED--On 6 January the cabinet decided that the cantonal elections are to be held in the DOM [Overseas Department] at the same dates as in continental France, on 14 and 21 March 1982. This means that half of the general council will thus be running for election in March 1982 on the basis of the unfair subdivision of the Cantons with the same two-round single-name majority voting procedure, with the same phony election slates. Thus nothing fundamental will have changed in the balance of forces in the general council at the end of these elections. They will be perfectly useless because a year later they will have the new elections based on proportional representation for the new general council. This new general council, emerging from the decentralization reform, based on Point 58 of the President of the Republic, is to have the powers of the general councils and of the regional council. One might ask oneself whether, to deprive the extreme right wing of an argument of bad faith and of any pretext, it was fair to call upon half of the body of voters in the DOM to vote in March 1982 for representatives who will be out again a short time thereafter. Here is a list of 18 cantons that will vote on La Reunion on 14 and 21 March 1982: Petite-Ile, one canton; Saint-Pierre, three cantons; Tampon, two cantons; Entre-Deux, one canton; Saint-Leu, two cantons; Trois Bassins, one canton; Saint-Denis, four cantons; Bras Panon, one canton; Saint-Benoit, one canton; Plaine des Palmistes, one canton; Sainte-Rose, one canton. [Excerpts] [Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 7 Jan 82 p 2] 5058.

CSO:4719/492

ROLE OF POLITICS IN INTERDENOMINATIONAL CONGRESS HIT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Jan 82 p 7

[Article by Joubert Malherbe: "Politics Mars Search for Unity in Church"]

[Text] WHEN 500 theologians left this week's interdenominational congress in Pretoria, they resolved to work for greater Church unity — but many knew in their hearts that socio-political realities in South Africa made unity virtually impossible.

It was abundantly clear that political division between the Afrikaans and English churches had been greatly aggravated by such issues as black nationalism and, of course, black theology.

The ghost of Cottesloe had not yet been laid to rest.

At the Cottesloe meeting in 1960 most of the major Protestant churches — including the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in the Cape and the Transvaal — adopted resolutions which amounted to a complete rejection of racial segregation.

However, under pressure from Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, the Afrikaans churches revised their positions and rejected the Cottesloe resolutions.

Last week, a top NGK official, Dr P Rossouw astonished a multiracial audience in Pretoria when he said that the doors of the Government were open to discussion with all church leaders.

He said: "The majority of politicians in South Africa

are professing Christians whose doors and ears and hearts are open for meaningful dialogue."

Unsubstantiated charges were often heard that not all the churches had the "ear of the Government" in the same way, he added.

Dr Rossouw called for "an ecclesiastical Carlton summit conference where Church and State can create a working platform for a mature creative solidarity".

At this stage it seemed as if "certain individuals" believed that a better future could be created in South Africa only if a total sense of guilt could be generated among the privileged whites, he said.

These individuals were not prepared to admit that the "visibly underprivileged" also had to accept responsibility and hardship, as many of the present privileged had to suffer in the past, he argued.

Dr Rossouw's paper sparked a bitter row at the congress and while some theologians accused him of being grossly insensitive, an emotional NGK theologian "apologised" to the other churchmen for Dr Rossouw's statements.

The discord was already evident on the first evening when Prof David Bosch,

NGK theologian from Unisa, said Afrikaans churches "cherished" a heresy by insisting on racially divided congregations.

Dr Rossouw criticised him and asked whether cultural diversity was merely a "curse" or whether it could also be regarded as a blessing from God.

On the other hand, another NGK theologian, Prof W Krige from Durban-Westville University, charged that P J Bosch had only given the white viewpoint in his paper. He said Prof Bosch was too mild in his criticism of racial division in the church.

He added that whites in the Church had to identify with the "oppressed" if they really wanted the Church to be relevant.

The chairman of the Broederbond, Prof Carel Boshoff, said the Afrikaner and his church had been too severely castigated at the congress.

But a Methodist theologian, Dr G Setiloane, lamented that whites — in political and Church spheres — always wanted to keep blacks in a subservient role.

Another theologian criticised the fact that only two black speakers had delivered papers at the congress — "while the majority of Christians in South Africa are black".

Prof Charles Villa-Vicencio from Unisa, said that until the major socio-political conflicts in South Africa had been resolved, there was little hope of achieving Church unity.

He urged whites in English churches to stop trying to be nice guys and said that they had to show their clear support for black theology.

He said that theological differences were hardly raised at the congress — "Not once did we discuss even the Pope" — but he stressed that true spiritual unity necessitated socio-political commitment to a society where justice prevailed.

If churches failed to confine the escalating violence in South Africa, a holy war could erupt between them which, Prof Villa-Vicencio warned, always provided the worst kind of violence.

Dr Rossouw, said he left the congress with a "new motivation" to work for church unity.

Another observer merely described the congress as "irrelevant once you have read Chief Albert Luthuli's biography".

Unity is strength, one speaker said, adding: "We must realise it."

But, judging by the sharp differences at the congress, unity, even in the distant future, seemed remote.

HNP TO CONTEST OVER 100 SEATS IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Chris Freimond]

[Excerpt]

THE Herstigte Nasionale Party and its supporters plan to contest more than 100 seats in 20 Transvaal towns and cities in the municipal elections in March.

This was revealed in Pretoria yesterday by the party's administrative secretary, Mr John Stephens.

Stephens said.

Seats

Forty-five of the seats are on the Witwatersrand and 24 in Pretoria.

At least 59 of the seats may be fought by candidates on HNP tickets and the rest will be contested — for technical reasons — by independents with HNP backing.

The breakdown is: Pretoria 24, Johannesburg 12, Nelspruit 9, Alberton 8, Rustenburg 7, Bethal 6, Klerksdorp, Verwoerdburg and Roodepoort 5 each, Springs, Nigel, Brita, Meyerton and Germiston 4 each, Brakpan 3, Kempton Park and Boksburg 2 each, Benoni, Vereeniging and Vanderbylpark 1 each.

The campaign represents the HNP's greatest effort to break into local government and follows the party's successes in last year's general election, when it made massive gains in the Transvaal.

Candidates who are not fighting under party colours include teachers and civil servants who fear that standing for the HNP might jeopardise their positions, Mr

Seven or eight "Right-wing" candidates connected to the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging and the National Conservative Party are expected to stand in Krugersdorp, Mr Stephens said.

CSO: 4700/658

SUZMAN, MALAN ON POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF 1982

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jan 82 p 11

[Article by Chris Freimond: "Two Views of the Issues of '82"]

[Text] Parliament reopens next Friday. Chris Freimond asked the PFP's Helen Suzman and the NP's Wynand Malan what they foresaw as the most important political developments of 1982 . . .

AS she faces her 30th session of Parliament, the veteran Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, MRS HELEN SUZMAN, is less than optimistic about the progress the Government will make towards change in South Africa in the coming year

● **IN PARLIAMENT**, she believes a number of issues will "make for some interesting debate". It will be a busy session, "but not necessarily a productive one".

The reports of two commissions and a committee will be of major importance. They are:

● The Steyn Commission on the media.

● The Rabie Commission on security legislation.

● The Grosskopf Committee on draft legislation affecting urban blacks.

The Rabie Commission has been sitting for "well over two years" and its report is being eagerly awaited.

The Grosskopf report may have an important bearing on the Bills affecting urban blacks which the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, will introduce this session.

With regard to these Bills, a crucial question is whether Dr Koornhof will be able to live up to "extensive promises" he made in 1979 on the relaxation of curbs on

the mobility of blacks and the "oppression" of blacks. If "nothing" comes of the Bills, the reaction will be extreme, particularly from urban blacks.

Mrs Suzman hopes that the Government will not employ its "latest tactic," and present Bills to Parliament before MPs have had the opportunity to read related reports. She is particularly anxious to study the Grosskopf Report before the Bills which it investigated are tabled.

One of the most important issues this session will be the recent spate of detentions and bannings. She will raise this question at the earliest opportunity.

Another big issue involves those parts of the Seychelles hi-jacking "fiasco" that are not sub-judice. Cabinet Ministers who made "idiotic statements" at the time of the affair will be taken to task.

Mrs Suzman is keenly awaiting the Matrimonial Property Bill, which, she hopes, will bring about considerable changes to the status of women in marriages. And it is also possible that some sort of constitutional proposal will come from the President's Council.

● **THE OPPOSITION** will support any Government proposals that indicate moves away from discrimination.

But in sessions — such as the last one — when reform was the order of the day, but when nothing appeared in legislation that could be described as remotely reformist, it was very difficult not to be critical.

The Opposition usually suggested alternatives to Government

initiatives, but the Government, "in its arrogant way," ignored them. The Opposition would not allow the Government to get away with the "pretence of reform" with which it was trying to "deceive" the public.

● **ON THE RELEVANCE OF PARLIAMENT**, Mrs Suzman said it was still the major forum in the land. One spoke through Parliament to the people of South Africa.

In this way issues were kept alive and Bills that should be opposed were opposed. If this were not done, the Government would move even further towards authoritarian rule than it has done.

If the United Party — when it was the Official Opposition — had opposed the introduction of detention without trial in 1963, South Africa would not be faced today with all the similar legislation that has since been passed.

If the entire opposition in Parliament had stood firmly against arbitrary detention in 1963, the Government might have thought twice before introducing subsequent laws, she said.

● **ISSUES OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT** will be heavily inclined towards the South West African question. But Mrs Suzman is not optimistic about a settlement for the territory.

"The same old stalling tactics" will be employed by the Government, which is too unsure of itself at home to take definitive steps towards settling the SWA issue.

She does not agree with the current view in some circles that the Government will move either on SWA or on internal reform — she

believes there will not be real movement on either front "in the present climate."

●**ON OTHER DOMESTIC ISSUES**, the performance of the economy will have a critical effect on a number of related issues.

The Government can contribute to solving the problem of continued inflation if it stops some of its own inflationary practices.

These include its costly programme of uprooting, moving and resettling thousands of blacks.

It should also rethink its new decentralisation plan which is nothing more than a "desperate effort to limit black urbanisation".

Until Government thinking on such issues alters, South Africa will continue to develop a lop-sided economy, weighed down by ideological considerations and ignoring sound economic growth.

The developing confrontation between the Government and the civil service will be greatly influenced by the economy.

If alternative jobs for civil servants in the private sector dry up — as is being predicted with the approaching recession — they will probably temper their demands.

●**THE THREAT POSED BY RIGHT-WING REACTIONARIES** is a problem. This group is "a violent, dangerous lot who appear to be the lunatic fringe".

The Government is "in a state of trauma" over the position of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, and because of the "heavily disguised" HNP supporters within its own caucus.

The municipal elections in March could be a significant pointer to the state of the Rightwing, particularly in Pretoria where the HNP is making a concerted effort to gain seats on the City Council.

●**ON NATIONAL PARTY INFIGHTING**, the "over-riding" interest of the Prime Minister is to prevent a split in the NP, and not to first consider South Africa as a whole.

Mrs Suzman does not believe in the widely accepted view that there are verligtes in the caucus trying to influence Government initiatives.

If there were, they would "stand up to be counted" in Parliament when issues came up on which one would expect verligtes to speak out — such as the Nyanga squatters.

MR WYNAND MALAN, National Party MP for Randburg and a leading verligte in the NP caucus, has strong views on what the main issues will be in the coming year

●**IN PARLIAMENT** the reports of three commissions of inquiry and an investigatory committee will occupy the spotlight. They are:

●The De Lange Commission on education reform.

●The Rabie Commission on security legislation.

●The Steyn Commission on the media.

●The Grosskopf Committee on draft legislation affecting urban blacks.

Each addresses "very, very sensitive" issues, and much of the session will be devoted to the Government's reaction to the reports, and to possible legislation flowing from them.

The Government accepted, in principle, most of the De Lange Report, and if it wants to implement the recommendations, it will be forced to address related constitutional matters as well.

Mr Malan believes there will be a "very positive" reaction to the Grosskopf Report. Whatever flows from it will have to be acceptable, on the whole, to all black communities — urban and rural.

He hopes reaction to the Rabie Report will see a new approach to security legislation — but without a relaxation of internal security.

He would like the Government to be able to encroach less on the rule of law, and also establish a system in which justice is seen to be done "even if only in the end". Although discretionary powers may still be necessary, he hopes that "in some way and at some stage" the Supreme Court will have a say on the merits of every case.

Referring to the Steyn Report, Mr Malan said he firmly believes in Press freedom. But the "so-called" voluntary organisation by the media of their affairs in exercising that freedom "has not really worked".

Some form of statutory backing is needed — not to curb the Press in any way — but involving the

establishment of a body similar to, for example, the Association of Law Societies. The infra-structure should be established jointly by the State and the media.

The present balance between the State and the media is a balance of "unhealthy animosity and rivalry." This should be changed to a climate of friendship and partnership.

The State too should organise its communications operation on a professional level to allow a free flow of information. The communications system needs to be "de-bureaucratized."

If the Steyn Report results in ideas along these lines, then South Africa can move forward faster into a healthier society.

●**THE OPPOSITION** is not addressing itself to constitutional evolution in South Africa. While the country needs radical solutions to its problems, it does not need revolution. The Progressive Federal Party's approach makes him believe the Opposition in Parliament has become irrelevant.

PFP members could still be critical, but should involve themselves more in policy initiatives of the Government and in seeing how they can influence change within the framework in which that change occurs. He is not optimistic that the Opposition will play a constructive role in developments in the short term.

●**ON THE RELEVANCE OF PARLIAMENT**, it is relevant to the extent that it is the body in which the white group expresses its views, and through which the white group negotiates with other groups.

●**ISSUES OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT** will probably be dominated by the South West African issue. The Government is firmly committed to finding a solution to the issue and will "bend over backwards" to do so.

His grave fear, in the present circumstances, is that any settlement implemented by an election will result in a Swapo victory.

While he can accept that in itself, he fears that Swapo leader Sam Nujoma will find it "very difficult, if not impossible" to govern from Windhoek due to opposition from other groups in the territory. Mr Malan's worry is that Mr Nujoma will need military backing to hold power.

If the settlement in SWA is not

"stable, reasonable and acceptable to all as a just settlement", whites will emigrate in large numbers to South Africa.

The Government is already being accused of selling out the whites in SWA and an influx of whites from the territory would "definitely influence" events in South Africa. They will erode the Government's power base, which may make it impossible for the Government to carry through its reform policies. In this event he would rather face the consequences of not having a settlement and get on instead with internal reforms in South Africa.

His primary concern when considering a SWA settlement is for the future of South Africa.

He would hesitate to implement any settlement in the territory without the Angolan issue being resolved first, and, if possible, having the Cuban forces evacuated.

●ON OTHER DOMESTIC ISSUES, the economy is an obvious major concern. There will be a "rather strong" downward trend. If it is not longterm, the slowdown will not seriously affect South Africa's future.

●THE THREAT POSED BY RIGHT-WING REACTIONARIES is used against the Government by its adversaries, never by the Government itself. There is a real Right-wing reaction at grass-roots level based on a sense of insecurity and a perception that the Government's initiatives are not succeeding.

This process can be reversed if Government initiatives — particularly negotiations with other groups — are seen to succeed, and if Government moves are accepted by the leaders of other groups.

●ON NATIONAL PARTY FIGHTING, every party has its differences, not only the NP. But in terms of caucus support and loyalty — "and I really mean this" — the Prime Minister is as strong as anyone before him. His supporters include those members termed Right-wing by the public at large.

Mr Botha is "very much his own man," and is committed to achieving what he believes in. He determines what moves to make and when to make them, and when he does so he takes the whole caucus — and the power base of each member — along with him.

CSO: 4700/658

BARLOW-RAND EXECUTIVE ON ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Jan 82 p 11

[Text]

MR MIKE ROSHOLT, executive chairman of the giant Barlow-Rand group, last night told businessmen they could not stand aloof, but had to participate fully in the process of change. They had to show wider vision, more responsiveness, greater dedication and more application than ever, he said at the Rand Daily Mail's Business Achievement Award banquet in Johannesburg.

Here is the text of his speech . . .

MANY businessmen, and I number myself among them, have been fairly vociferous over the past year or two in pointing out what we perceive to be a Government shortcoming — that socio-economic reform has slowed and, in particular, that there has been insufficient impetus in the implementation of announced changes.

But the theme of my speech is to question whether the private sector should not at the same time examine its own performance.

Are we in business satisfied that we are taking full advantage of the Government's amendments to laws and regulations, particularly in the field of labour? Of equal importance has been the significant change over the past few years in South African inter-group attitudes. Are we taking this factor sufficiently into account in formulating our labour policies?

In a nutshell, are we really keeping pace with the developing scene in this country?

Now, of course, there are a growing number of businesses which are keeping pace. And there certainly is an increasing awareness of the need for meaningful support for organisations and programmes which are best designed to achieve this end.

But I believe that until all business and businessmen are involved in this process, the private sector should not be satisfied with its performance.

A businessman, as I see it, has two sets of obligations. The one can be clearly defined — business accepts its responsibilities to shareholders, to employees and to the country.

The second set is far more difficult to circumscribe because, while there is a great deal of action in this area, no clearly defined consensus has as yet emerged, covering as it does social rather than business responsibilities.

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITIES

● To shareholders. These are discharged by ensuring reasonable growth in their earnings, by paying them adequate dividends, by preserving their assets and by safeguarding their good name and reputation in the eyes of the general public.

● To employees — by adhering to the highest standards of employment practices.

● To the country — by observing its laws and regulations.

It is in the second area, the quality of our employment practices, that we must ask ourselves whether we are doing sufficient.

ELIMINATING DISCRIMINATION IN THE WORK PLACE

It is of the greatest importance that we businessmen accept the basic fact that discriminatory practices and the achievement of the full economic potential of this country are just not compatible.

There are in fact very few remaining government obstacles to a businessman achieving the objective of removing discriminatory labour practices within his own business.

But what is probably even more helpful to him is the significant change over the past few years in white attitudes towards this process. There are, of course, still white unions and workers who resent its achievement because they wrongly see it as a threat to themselves.

But provided we in business are satisfied that their interests are being fairly and adequately looked after, the time is surely long past that we should bow to these minority views. Are we really moving on the elimination of discrimination or are we merely paying lip service?

In common with many other companies we in our group came to the conclusion some years ago that a major objective should be its elimination and the promotion and preservation of the dignity and self-esteem of all our employees. And that this called for a full commitment to such concepts as selection and promoting solely on the basis of ability, the provision of similar benefits for all employees, the acceptance of some responsibility for their quality of life outside of the work place.

It was all very well, however, philosophically to subscribe to these tenets, but how were we to carry them out in practice? As a start we introduced a written code of employment setting out our objectives and calling for a definite commitment to its principles by every one of our employees.

Then to try to ensure that the commitment was carried out, we introduced direct monitoring of performance. This takes the form of annual face to face presentations by the chief executive of each of our divisions to our board, to executives and staff of other divisions to our board, to executives and staff of other divisions and to selected outside specialists on labour matters. The presentations highlight the progress made since the previous year's presentation, the areas in which the commitments of the code have not yet been achieved and the reasons, and a detailed time table showing when they will be.

I would emphasise how essential the

chief executive's commitment to and involvement in this process is, if tangible results are to be achieved.

It would be entirely misleading to say we have already fully achieved our objectives. But updating the code to meet new circumstances, and monitoring have ensured that we have a clearly defined path to follow.

REMUNERATION

Remuneration can be an area of discrimination, and where it is, it has significant financial implications. There is absolutely no law or Government regulation which prescribes discrimination in remuneration or which deals with the quantum which can be paid to anyone — other than minima laid down in certain industries.

Quite rightly, remuneration is considered to be a matter which can only ultimately be settled by negotiation, formal or informal, between employer and employee. But there still exist two significant wage gaps between white and black employees in most businesses.

● The one arises from a difference in the pay scales of people engaged in the same job carrying the same responsibility. This gap, representing as it does pure discrimination, is indefensible and must surely be eliminated in the shortest possible time.

There can, however, be a complication. The scarcity of artisans over the past years has resulted in many cases in white artisans being paid more than the job really warrants. This problem will work itself out over a period of time as supply and demand for artisans come into balance. Until then our objective should be to raise the remuneration of the black employee doing the equivalent job to the rate calculated for that job — but not to the artificial rate presently enjoyed by the white employee.

● The other gap occurs in the lower paid occupations carried out solely by blacks. The pay structure of any company generally shows two basic curves. A flat and depressed curve for those lower paid occupations and a steeper curve for the higher paid occupations. To achieve a fully integrated pay structure, which must surely be our objective, we shall over a period have to raise the minimum at the bottom of the scale and also increase the angle of the slope so that the two curves meet.

Our experience in this field has been a mixed one. Some of our companies have already eliminated the gap and others have planned to do so over a relatively short period. But there are some companies engaged in large labour intensive operations which can only do so over a longer period. To force them to do so more quickly would seriously weaken the viability of those companies, would endanger the employment of many people and would consequently not be in their immediate interests.

The cost of eliminating this latter wage gap, even over a period of time, will be very high. And many businesses are al

ready finding this. It will continue to be so, until increased efficiencies and productivity eventually justify current wage increases.

The fact remains that these costs will have to be faced by all businesses because the indefinite retention of this wage gap would represent a continuing form of discrimination.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Which, incidentally, is the only practical order in which these two vitally important subjects can be effectively tackled — not training and then education. I believe that after a great deal of debate, there is now a general consensus among businessmen that here lies the key as to whether or not South Africa will ultimately be able to take full advantage of its great natural resources — human and material.

On that assumption, I shall confine myself to asking whether we are all doing sufficient training within our own organisations. Whether we are taking the maximum advantage of Government external training programmes and incentives. And whether we are making sufficient effort in the indenturing of black apprentices. Or whether we are just sitting back complaining of the impossibility of doing so.

It is still not easy and it is time consuming, but there is no question that indentur-

Are we businessmen really moving on the elimination of discrimination, or are we merely paying lip service?

ing of blacks is a far easier process now than it was in the past.

Failure to do sufficient — or should I rather say our utmost — in the fields of training and indenturing, can only have very grave consequences in the future. In the purely business sense the shortage of skills and expertise to run our affairs will continue — indeed will be aggravated as our businesses grow.

It will be impossible to take full advantage of the opportunities confronting us. In the wider national sense, the black population group will not be trained sufficiently to use its skills to the utmost and consequently to share in the fruits of the private enterprise system. This will inevitably lead to a rejection by it of the system, with all the implications on the stability of the country.

But what is sufficient? How much should we be investing in training? Individual companies will have different requirements. But let me quote our group investment in the 1981 financial year, solely for

the purpose of comparison.

I do so with a certain amount of trepidation, in no sense seeking to boost our own achievements — because we know we are not doing sufficient, mainly because we do not yet have enough trainers or training establishments. Indeed our budgets this year call for a 30% increase in expenditure over last year.

Our training costs, capital and revenue, direct and indirect, including salaries and wages paid to employees while undergoing training in company time, were R24-million. This represents R123 per employee on our strength of 196 000, although of course not every employee received training during the year.

If as a country we spent an equivalent amount on each of the 10-million of our economically active labour force, the national bill would be R1.2-billion. This may sound a very great deal of money, but it represents only 2% of our 1980 gdp.

I would suggest we shall have to spend more. But whatever the figure should be, it is quite clear that both the public and private sector will have to face up to significantly increased investments in this area.

But can one talk of effective training when basic education is lacking in so many of our employees? A survey of our group some three years ago showed that 60% of our black employees were either illiterate or semi-literate and had had six years of formal education or less.

It was clearly futile to talk of training, particularly technical and supervisory, for the majority of those people. And so in an attempt to remedy this situation, we introduced literacy and numeracy schools, staffed by professional black teachers.

We now have 60 such schools providing employees with two hours a day of basic education — in company time — for 10 or 15 weeks depending on the level of literacy and numeracy with which they start. On any given day we are now dealing with 1 800 employees and in a full year some 6 000 will pass through our schools.

The expense, part of our overall training costs, is significant but we believe that only such basic educational courses, followed by specialised job training, will produce the skilled labour which our forward plans call for.

And that is why the ultimate response of Government to the De Lange report of the Human Science Research Council is of such immense importance. Hopefully it will bring about a complete overhaul of our national educational system on a non-discriminatory basis.

While the onus for general education clearly must continue to lie with the Government, the report indicates that the private sector has a part to play. Within the limitation of our resources — and they are not unlimited — we businessmen must play that part, because it is not only of national importance but also will ultimately be very much to the benefit of our businesses.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

While the businessman's primary objective must be to increase the return on his shareholders' investment, he must also at the same time accept that he has an obligation to be a responsible corporate citizen, concerned with the well-being of his employees, their families and society as a whole.

This is really to say that the businessman, in accepting the opportunities and benefits of another ill-defined concept — the free enterprise system — must in turn take on certain other obligations.

I say "free enterprise" is ill-defined because definitions vary dependent upon the body or person defining it. We businessmen have one definition and this naturally centres around the profit motive. Our lower paid employees have a completely different definition — and will continue to do so until they share more equitably in the fruits of the system.

The Government on the other hand, while professing a strong belief in the system, seems unaware that the very many constraints it imposes on both employer and employee are in fact the antithesis of the system. It is, of course of the greatest importance that these three constituents have the same view of the system and its benefits.

Let me deal with the businessman's concept of the system and whether or not he acknowledges he has accompanying social obligations. What does it mean to him: Single minded devotion to earning profits at all costs? Maximising return on shareholders' funds in the short-term regardless of any other longer-term considerations? Regarding labour merely as a commodity to be bought on a supply and demand basis — as productive units only and not as human beings in a work situation? Taking the view that their education is the problem of Government alone?

Does it mean maintaining that social responsibility is a personal matter unconnected with business? Keeping out of that growing grey area between politics and socio economics — remaining silent about such issues as:

- A discriminatory educational system
- Restrictions on the ability of people to sell their labour in the best market wherever that may be geographically situated

- Restrictions on where people of various population groups can do business

Detention without trial of labour leaders, with whom he has been negotiating and with whom he will have to negotiate again in the future.

Or does it mean:

Earning profits and increasing returns on shareholders' funds not on a short but a long term basis by at the same time

- Helping people to develop their natural skills to the maximum?

- Concerning himself with the circumstances in which his employees and their families live and work — or as it has come to be called, with their "quality of life"?

- Trying to ensure that in the long-term all population groups engaged in the free enterprise system will recognise it as the right one?

- Accepting the role given to the private sector by the Prime Minister of taking responsibility for the national economic growth and for further job provision — but at the same time pointing out to government very clearly the obstacles which have to be removed before the role can be satisfactorily carried out?

I hope and believe that a growing number of businessmen belong to the latter category, that they recognise that these social responsibilities should no longer be considered merely as humanitarian. That they are in fact increasingly necessary for the carrying out of their prime responsibility of increased returns for shareholders. In fact that to ignore them would be to take a very short term view indeed.

There will of course be a significant cost involved in shouldering these social responsibilities, and many progressive companies are already experiencing this. As an example, the subsidisation factor inherent in any housing scheme for employees or in loans for housing must have an adverse effect on returns on assets and shareholders' funds.

But the social costs, just as much as those incurred in eliminating discriminatory practices and in education and training, should be viewed as investments. Investments which are essential if the shareholder is to enjoy his returns on a long rather than a short term basis.

The fact must be faced that business leaders are becoming increasingly involved in their whole society, not just in business. The concept of social responsibility is inevitable and the responsibility is a grave one. The business leader's role calls for wider vision, more responsiveness, greater dedication and more application than ever.

CHANGE AND THE NECESSITY FOR ADAPTABILITY

I wonder how many of us really appreciate the rate of change which is occurring throughout the world. And how vital it is that key people in business be aware of it and responsive to it — particularly in South Africa.

In this country the Government is publicly committed to basic change in the socio-economic field — and even if at times we are exasperated at the pace of change, there can be no turning back. It is

also committed to basic constitutional change and one can only hope that the deliberations of the President's Council will soon produce a dispensation which will be acceptable to all population groups.

The private sector cannot stand aloof. It must participate in this process of change to the full extent it is allowed to, always of course within the limitation of its resources. There is indeed a great deal it can do in leading the process of socio-economic change and the move towards the establishment of a more just society.

If we are to survive, we must accept the fact that the "status quo" cannot be maintained. Adjustments will constantly have to be made to meet the demands of change. And a continuing demand will most certainly be the further creation of wealth and its equitable distribution. In this lies the only hope of a firm base of stability in the country and the survival of the free enterprise system to which we all subscribe. The alternative will be its replacement in due course by some form of socialism — and the dire consequences which we have observed over the years in many countries to the north of us.

'MAIL' Praises Talk

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jan 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Speak Out"]

[Text]

THE chairman of Barlow Rand, Mr Mike Rosholt, has called on the business community to ~~examine~~ examine its own contribution to the need for reform.

Speaking at the Rand Daily Mail's Business Achievement Award banquet, Mr Rosholt outlined the considerable efforts made by his own company, a gigantic conglomerate, to train, educate and advance black employees.

Others, in smaller undertakings, may doubt their ability to match this example. But Mr Rosholt made one suggestion that is within the reach of every businessman who has courage: refuse to remain silent about the injustices of our country.

CSO: 4700/658

DIAMOND FEARS DRIVE FOREIGNERS FROM DE BEERS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jan 82 p 14

[Text]

EUROPEAN INVESTORS increased their holding of South African mining shares in 1981 at the expense of U.S. shareholders, according to a report on foreign portfolio investment in South African mining companies compiled by Davis, Borkum, Hare, a firm of Johannesburg stockbrokers.

However, both U.S. and European investors have been large sellers of De Beers' shares in the past two years as fears have mounted over the effectiveness of its future control of the diamond market.

The proportion of foreign shareholders in De Beers slipped from 46.7 per cent in October 1979 to 40.3 per cent two years later. South African institutions, however, have been willing buyers, thereby preventing a sharp decline in De Beers' share price.

The findings of the Davis, Borkum, Hare report confirm the impression of many stock market analysts that the fall in the bullion price since early 1980 has caused greater alarm among U.S. investors than their European counterparts. A partner in a leading Johannesburg stockbroking firm said yesterday that Europeans, particularly the Swiss, "have adopted a more bullish approach. They think that the drop is temporary."

According to the study, the total value of foreign portfolio investment in the South African mining industry, measured by market capitalisation, stood at around R13bn (\$13.4bn) last October. Of this sum, R8.2bn was invested in gold mines.

U.S. investment in the gold mines totalled R5.5bn, accounting for some 27 per cent of total shareholdings, which was four times its value in 1977.

Although the study is a thorough analysis of mining companies' share registers, it does have several shortcomings. It excludes foreigners' indirect beneficial shareholdings, which in some cases are substantial.

Further, the compilers have had to estimate the extent to which shares owned by non-residents are registered in the names of South African nominee companies.

Also, as it is restricted to investment in companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, the survey understates foreign involvement in the South African mining industry.

BP, Shell and Total, a subsidiary of Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, have sizeable coal mining interests. Newmont Mining of the U.S. employs more than 7,000 at its copper and lead mines in South Africa and Namibia while other foreign companies with substantial unlisted mining investments include Phelps Dodge of the U.S., Bayer of West Germany and Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann of France.

Several listed gold mining companies are more than 50 per cent owned by foreigners with Blyvooruitzicht, Durban Deep and East Rand Proprietary Mines (ERPM) held more than 62 per cent by non-South Africans. The foreign shareholding in Blyvooruitzicht jumped from 50.3 per cent in

**FOREIGN OWNERSHIP OF SOUTH AFRICAN
MINES (% at October 31)**

	1977	1980	1981
South African gold mines (total)	37.7	38.4	39.9
Anglo American Corporation*	33.0	34.9	23.7
De Beers	43.8	45.2	40.3
Rustenburg Platinum	9.9	23.0	24.8

* Reflects Charter Consolidated's sale of interest

U.S. SHARE OF FOREIGN TOTAL (%)

South African gold mines (total)	26.3	27.8	26.5
Anglo American Corporation	n.a.	7.4	6.9
De Beers	na.	15.8	11.8
Rustenburg Platinum	n.a.	18.5	20.7

*Sources: Foreign Holdings in South African Mining Companies,
published by Davis, Borkum, Hare, Johannesburg.*

1977 to 64.8pc in 1981.

Blyvooruitzicht is one of several short-life mines which pay a relatively high dividend, making them attractive to foreign investors who buy shares through South Africa's cheap investment currency, the financial rand, but are able to remit dividends at the commercial exchange rate.

According to Davis, Borkum, Hare, the 10 most popular gold stocks among U.S. investors are Blyvooruitzicht, Durban Deep, Bracken, Loraine, Elsburg, Free State, Geduld, Venterspost, Grootvlei, Randfontein and Doornfontein. The U.S. interest in these mines ranges from 35 per cent to 53 per cent.

Despite these large foreign investments, there is little likelihood of outsiders wresting control of the mines from the South African mining houses

which manage their operations. Foreign shareholdings, particularly in the U.S., are widely dispersed and it is doubtful whether other companies would have the expertise to run the mines, even if they wished to.

Although the South African Government allows foreign control in other sectors of the mining industry, it is doubtful whether it would allow a foreign company to acquire direct control of a large gold mine.

Foreign investment in the mining industry is far heavier than in most other sectors of the South African economy, with the exception of the oil, motor and pharmaceutical industries.

The high cost of establishing mines long ago prompted the mining houses to raise capital abroad, and most are listed on European stock exchanges.

INCREASED INCOME TAXES PREDICTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text.]

THE grim prospect for taxpayers is that the March Budget will make bigger demands on their incomes than anticipated last year.

Tax increases are considered by economists to be inevitable.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, gave an early warning of an austerity Budget last week when he cautioned the country to tighten its belt.

Main reasons for the gloomy Budget forecasts are the tumbling gold price and the expectation of shrinking tax revenue from companies and individuals because of the economic slide.

Speculation is that GST will go up by 1 or 2 percent and that a 10 percent loan levy will be imposed.

Excise duties could also be raised.

Spending

Government spending is certain to be cut to the bone. An early indication of this is the reduced allocations to the National Housing Fund.

The PFP's finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz warned that the country's already serious inflation problem would be greatly aggravated by a higher GST.

The Government would seek to blame the low gold price for its economic plight. Had steps to safeguard the economy, recommended last year by the PFP, been taken, the prospects would not now be so grim.

Barclays Bank chief economist Dr Johan Cloete, said it seemed to be accepted that the deficit in the Budget

before borrowing would amount to about R5 000-million.

The Minister would have two alternatives in financing the deficit — he could raise taxation or he could borrow on the domestic capital market. The second alternative would do least harm.

To increase taxation and to impose a loan levy would deprive consumers of purchasing power and accelerate the downward trend in the economy.

Growth

"If there is such a thing as a central economic policy then efforts should be made to eliminate big fluctuations in the business cycle. Raising taxation could only depress the growth rate further".

Dr Cloete said that to raise GST by one or two percent would be highly inflationary. It would be contrary, too, to the official anti-inflationary policy.

The authorities would have to take care that the growth rate did not tumble to a level this year which could be a prelude to a zero growth situation in 1983.

If that happened South Africa might find itself in a position where it was not fully able to take advantage of any recovery in the economies of its trading partners.

GOVERNMENT REJECTION OF CONSTANTIA REFERENDUM DEPLORED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jan 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Mr Botha Fails Again"]

[Text]

PERHAPS no one should be surprised that the Government has rejected the result of last year's Constantia referendum, in which a large majority of the suburb's white residents voted in favour of becoming a racially open area. As the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, says, it is not Government policy to create open areas.

Additionally, it can be noted that the Nationalists are hardly known for any flexibility or sensitivity to views which run counter to their own ideological obsessions.

But even having said this, the rejection of the Constantia poll is still noteworthy because it reflects so badly on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The facts are simple: last October, in Parliament, Mr Botha challenged — taunted? — the PFP's Dr Alex Boraine to test the views of his Pinelands constituents on the question of letting this area become nonracial. Dr Boraine declined the challenge, but it was picked up by his colleague, Mr Roger Huley, MP for Constantia.

He organised a poll and 83 percent of the 63 percent who voted said they wanted to have Constantia declared an open area. Despite Nationalist efforts to confuse the issue, it could not have been a clearer reply to Mr Botha's statement in Parliament, with only the substitution of Constantia for Pinelands.

Yet, his challenge flung back at him, Mr Botha retreats. Speaking for the Government, Mr Kotze sticks fast on apartheid: there is to be no relaxation.

But isn't Mr Botha supposed to be a proponent of racial reform? Doesn't he espouse the idea of greater self-determination for South Africans? Isn't he the man who has spoken so fervently of "adapt or die"?

Constantia provided Mr Botha with a golden opportunity to put meaning into his declarations. It could have been a starting-point for a ripple of real reform in allowing those who want to live in nonracial suburbs to do so.

But Mr Botha has failed to come up to the mark. Again.

CSO: 4700/658

SETTLEMENT OF NAMIBIA ISSUE SEEN AS BENEFICIAL

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Jan 82 p 7

[Article by Chris Freimond: "How a SWA Settlement Can Boost SA"]

[Text]

A HIGH powered conference on developments in Namibia, and prospects for the future was held in Johannesburg this week for corporate members of the SA Institute of International Affairs.

Although the sessions were behind closed doors, an open panel discussion skimmed over the main issues.

Two of the panelists were Professor Wolfgang Thomas, head of the department of economics at the University of Transkei, and a recognised authority on the Namibian economy, and Professor Robert Rotberg, a political scientist from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

They sketched scenarios for various economic and political developments in Namibia which converged on one conclusion — without an internationally acceptable settlement, the future of the territory is bleak.

Uncertainty

Prof Thomas said the economy was in a "mess" and crippling drought had aggravated an already unhealthy situation.

The war was restricting development. There was widespread uncertainty about the future and there was a likelihood of cuts in official spending. Future economic prospects would depend on the type of settlement reached.

An internal agreement, without international recognition, would mean little or no foreign development aid and heavy dependence on South Africa — and probably the continuation of the war.

It would be almost impossible to tackle any grassroots development which would be very vulnerable to guerrilla interference. An internal settlement would be a "no win" situation.

An internationally acceptable settlement would not be without its problems. Namibia would pass through a transitional phase — of

The Government has two basic choices in Namibia: either an internal settlement without international recognition, or independence acceptable to the world. The possible consequences of these options were spotlighted in Johannesburg this week. Political Reporter, CHRIS FREIMOND, looks at the issues ...

possibly two years — until the new government was established.

In that time uncertainty would continue and perhaps increase, foreign investors may hold back to see how the situation develops, there could be violence and unrest in the time around the elections.

There should be no illusions about SA and the West pumping money into SWA. During the transitional phase the economy would be severely strained and in a "major risk stage."

If the election process collapsed in turmoil and violence, or if communications broke down between SA and Namibia, or between SA and the United Nations, then a mass exodus of whites could be expected, and prospects for the economy would be "rather dismal".

Even with the best possible outcome, Namibia would face a serious skilled manpower problem. Between 30 percent and 40 percent of the skilled whites would probably leave.

Nationalisation of industries by the new government had to be considered, but it was unlikely to disrupt the running of the essential industries in the same way that the Angolan government did not disrupt oil production.

The new government's relations with SA could be influenced by a number of factors including:

- The territory's close links with SA's infrastructure.
- It's reliance on SA for 50 percent of its

budget — although this figure could be drastically reduced if the war was ended and by other cuts in official spending.

These factors would moderate the new government's attitude towards South Africa and make it "relatively more cautious."

While Namibia would probably face some of the problems of Zimbabwe, its dependence on SA would tend to put it more in the class of Botswana in relations with SA and with regard to its position in Southern Africa.

The new government would probably want to establish itself and not play a major role in the region, as Zimbabwe does.

Prof Rotberg said the West would not allow the Namibian question to be swept aside in spite of President Reagan's election in the US.

The fundamental structure of US foreign policy towards Southern Africa — including Namibia — had not changed since the 1960s — only the style and rhetoric had altered.

Security

The goals of the policy were:

- Enhanced security in the region with regard to Soviet influence.
- Long-term resource stability.
- The removal of long-standing obstacles — such as Namibia — to better relations between the West and SA.
- A greater participation of all South Africans in their government and economy.

A delay in the Namibian solution was dangerous in the West's point of view. The "outside" view of the situation in the region was that Soviet influence was not the root cause of instability, but the "crocodile" that fed on the root causes.

Most US analysts regarded SA and her policies as the root cause of instability and believed the Soviets would have no influence if it were not for those policies.

The Namibian issue was seen by the US and the West as a soluble question.

But if they were wrong, the alliance be-

tween the US and SA was seriously threatened, and the ability of the US to assist SA with her own internal problems was limited. What was at stake in Namibia was not an economic bonanza. The riches to be found there were not exploitable in the short-term. The main issue at stake was the security consideration involving the Soviet Union creeping closer to the heart of SA.

The Namibian issue — from the South African point of view — was very important psychologically and politically. Personal reputations and the future of the Government's were probably at stake. Those factors must not be minimised.

There were Americans trying to persuade the SA Government to see the benefits and not the risks of a settlement.

The risks were:

- Bases for guerrillas attacking SA — although Swapo had indicated recently that it would not allow this.

- The possible loss of mineral resources.

- The possibility that an independent Namibia under a nationalist government would add to dissatisfaction among blacks in SA.

The benefits were:

- An end to the war and the return home of South African conscripts.

- Massive savings in defence expenditure — if the price of gold stayed low this would be an added incentive to end the fighting.

- The benefit to the rest of the world of peace and stability in the region.

- Better relations between the West and SA.

- A "breathing space" for SA to allow reconstruction and time to sort out internal problems.

CSO: 4700/658

LENDING RATE RISE REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Daan De Kock]

[Text]

THE general public and small businessmen are going to pay more for their money and leasing charges from today. At this stage it is not ruled out that the Reserve Bank could make a further upward adjustment in the bank rate that could spark off increases in lending and deposit rates.

The registrar of financial institutions, Mr E W van Staden, announced yesterday that the maximum charges in money-lending, credit and leasing transactions would be increased to between 20 percent and 24 percent.

The new charges would be 24 percent on money-lending transactions up to R2 000, 22 percent on transactions

above R2 000 and up to R5 000, and 20 percent on those above R5 000.

In the case of credit and leasing transactions, the new charges will be 24 percent on amounts up to R10 000 and 22 percent on amounts exceeding R10 000.

The increases and the amendments to the Limitation and Disclosure of Finance Charges Act (Act No 73 of 1968) will appear in the Government Gazette today.

The increases will only affect smaller businessmen, but not big businessmen. After the increase in the bank rate in December last year and the subsequent increase in the prime lending rate, prime lenders, such as big financial institutions are basically paying the same rates as smaller borrowers.

CSO: 4700/662

ADVERSE REACTION TO STEYN REPORT VOICED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

SALISBURY. — Zimbabwe's government-controlled daily, the Herald, said yesterday the progressive world should rally behind the International Press Institute and stop "plans by South Africa" to slap a "filthy gag" on the Press.

In a leader the Herald comments: "If recommendations of the so-called Steyn Commission are implemented, journalists in the racist Republic will be compulsorily registered on a government-created register and there will be a tribunal to tick them off if they get out of step with Botha's oppressive policies."

"If there are other countries in Africa and elsewhere contemplating totalitarian moves to muzzle the Press, they deserve total condemnation by all."

The London Times said in an editorial on

the Steyn Commission that "visitors to South Africa are often surprised by the apparent freedom of the Press this freedom has been steadily diminished, but enough remains to be of value."

"If the recommendations just published by a committee under Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn are made law, even that will be put in doubt . . . a closer confinement of the Press must have a damaging effect on South African life."

"Even the most optimistic predictions for the country foresee difficult but unavoidable adjustments for White South Africans."

"For that they will need as much information as possible about what is happening, what people think and what options are available. How will they get it without a free Press?"

CSO: 4700/662

MASSIVE WHITE DEPOPULATION OF PLATTELAND DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 12

[Text]

THE massive White depopulation of the platteland, particularly in areas bordering the Black states, was now threatening to make ghost towns of villages in areas that were militarily and strategically important to South Africa a top economist told the conference.

Mr S W L de Kock, economist to the Afrikaanse handelsinstituut said: "We must now ask if it would not be like putting new wine into leaking barrels, to pump money into these towns".

He added "In other words, is the writing on the wall for the smaller towns in the border

areas and on the platteland? "What about the farming community and how does it affect the terrorist threat on our borders?"

If the answers to these questions were a "yes" then there were serious implications for the future of the towns concerned.

The depopulation of the platteland was a matter for grave concern.

It was an ongoing feature. For instance in 1904, a total of 47,3 per cent of the country's White population lived on the platteland. This ratio had dropped over the years to an alarming 25,3 per cent on the

platteland at the end of the Second World War — and to 11,3 per cent on the platteland and 88,7 in the urban areas by 1980.

Many factors were at play in the depopulation pattern. Economic development in the past few decades had for instance resulted in a big demand for schooled and semi-schooled White labour in the industrial and service sectors. "Agriculture finds it difficult to compete".

It was true that areas which lost population, also lost self respect, and young people were dubious about seeking their future in them.

CSO: 4700/662

WARNING ON LESOTHO LAND NIGGLING ISSUED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 12

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA was warned yesterday that Lesotho's "incessant claims" to part of the Free State, although unjustified, could result in a further escalation of world demands and opinion against the Republic.

Mr C F Eloff, senior researcher of the Human Sciences Research Council, said at a top-level platteland depopulation fact-finding symposium that the issue could conceivably be used by Lesotho to bring United Nations pressure to bear on the Republic.

The part of the Free State claimed by Lesotho is known as the "Border Belt" or the "Conquered Territory" and is made up of a wide swathe of territory from Fouriesburg in the North-eastern Free State to Rouxville and Zastron in the South.

Mr Eloff said that while Lesotho demanded this territory for herself, there were

strong historical proofs that the Free State in turn had the right to demand parts of Lesotho.

He expressed concern about the depopulation of the farming community in the area, particularly against the background of the zone's strategic military and economic importance.

The zone was one of South Africa's best agricultural and cattle-breeding areas and was justifiably known as South Africa's "granary."

Deserted farms testified to farmers who were moving away. Young Whites who should be the future artery of farming were increasingly moving to urban areas in search of professions or trades.

Meanwhile Lesotho was laying incessant claim to the Zone and the country's Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan, was prolonging the issue of the disputed border territory to gain international status and wider interest through calcu-

lated propaganda for the territory.

"In this way Lesotho obviously hopes to blow up the question into an international dispute and, with outside help, to exert pressure on the Republic to admit that it is a problem which should be put in order by United Nations mediation," he said.

But it should be clearly remembered that although the "Conquered Territory" was an important political factor for Lesotho political parties, it legally belonged to the Free State according to all possible international law.

"On the one hand Lesotho's political leaders cannot negate their voters' wishes.

"On the other unjustified land claims could have a considerable effect on her relationships with South Africa — on whom she is geographically and economically dependent.

"Trapped as she is between Scylla and Charybdis, Lesotho is bound by her dilemma to prolong the issue of the territory."

PROFESSOR VAN DER VYVER SAYS DETENTIONS ILLEGAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 14

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Professor Johan van der Vyver, professor of law at the University of the Witwatersrand, said he believed the recent detentions were illegal and was willing to present his arguments in court should the case be tested.

Speaking at a course on the South African legal system at the University of Cape Town's summer school, Prof Van der Vyver gave two reasons why he thought the recent detentions were illegal.

All detainees were at first held under Section 22 which provided for 14 days detention. The same section stated that the sanction of a judge was needed before anyone could be detained longer than 14 days.

But not in a single case during the past two years was the authorisation of a judge obtained for further detention.

"Police will probably argue that the sanction of a judge is not needed if a person is being detained under another section of the Terrorism Act, but the way I

read Section 22, the sanction of a judge is needed for any further detention."

Prof Van der Vyver's other reason for believing detentions during the past two years were illegal, stems from a consistent pattern.

"During the last year or two people were each time detained initially under Section 22. After 14 days their detention order was extended under either the Terrorism Act or the Internal Security Act.

"The grounds for detaining a person are different in every case. If the Act or Section under which a person is held is the same in every case it means that the merits of the case were not considered.

"The consistent pattern that has emerged shows that decisions have been taken automatically with regard to detentions."

The discretion to detain anyone was a judicial one and "a person had to apply his mind to the matter" in making a decision.

"If one can prove that a person did not

'apply his mind to the matter' and acted automatically when he should have used discretion, one can prove that a person acted illegally," he said.

If a person is detained to "cool off" as a Minister explained in the case of Andrew Bournie recently, then the Minister had exercised discretion "for reasons not authorised within the Act."

Turning to the protection of human rights and freedom, he said: "Our Parliament cannot protect the freedom and rights of the South African people because it does not represent the people.

"Parliament represents a section of the population and it looks after the interests of that section, which is a minority."

DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL CRITICIZED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] IF THERE are going to be detentions without trial — and nothing will apparently stop the Government from using this system — then the Rabie commission on security has proposed changes that would help to ease the situation in some respects.

But the main criticism remains: Detainees have no recourse to the courts.

The permanent board of review, both of persons being detained and of organisations and publications banned, does not meet this objection.

But it is at least better than having officials deciding arbitrarily what may happen to people, organisations and publications without any hope of their decisions being tested independently.

The commission, like the Steyn commission on the media, acts from the basic premise that we are in a state of total communist onslaught and that anything done to counteract this is justified, within broad limits.

Drastic measure

The Rabie commission found that detention for the purpose of interrogation was a very drastic measure, but that it was to a large extent the only weapon of the police for anticipating and preventing terroristic and other subversive activities.

Various recommendations were made aimed at protecting detainees including fortnightly visits by magistrates and district surgeons and the appointment of inspectors of detainees.

The system of review has its limitations. The commission recommends the estab-

lishment of a board or boards of review, each consisting of three members, chaired by a judge or senior legal practitioner, for review of ministerial security orders.

No representation

The person concerned may give evidence, but will not be allowed legal representation at the proceedings. We don't see why not, since that is exactly the kind of representation that is essential if a person's case is to be stated effectively.

The Minister need not give effect to the board's recommendations, but if the person is subjected to stricter measures than those recommended by the board, he can submit relevant documents to the Chief Justice, and either he or a judge of appeal can set aside the steps taken if the Minister acted in bad faith or exceeded his powers.

But people may still be detained by the police for 48 hours or 14 days, with a warrant from a magistrate.

Detainees would have to be freed after 30 days unless the Minister authorised further detention in writing, and, after six months, a board of review would consider further detentions on lines we have already set out.

Minister's power

But the Minister will still have the power to detain people indefinitely.

The commission also recommends a tightening of the security laws, with terror-

ism, sabotage and subversion elevated to "main offences". It also proposes the creation of a new crime of intimidation punishable by a fine of up to R20 000 and/or 10 years' jail.

It also appears that restrictions on demos and protests are to be tightened, with the police having new powers of arrest.

Newspaper deposit

Another recommendation which seems to go too far will increase from R20 000 to R40 000 the deposit that may be required if a newspaper is started. This will make it very difficult for Blacks, for example, to launch a paper.

Our impression is that while providing protection for detainees, the commission has made security laws more stringent. And what it has not done is end detention without trial. More s the pity.

Charge or release will still remain the cry of all who believe that, whatever the nature of the onslaught, we should stick to the rule of law.

CSO: 4700/662

CATHOLIC CHURCH OPTS TO CONFRONT GOVERNMENT

Black Trade Unionism Backed

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 9

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THE Roman Catholic Church in Southern Africa has decided to brave open confrontation with the Government if necessary — in an all-out campaign against Black resettlement, detention without trial and in outright backing of Black trade unionism.

The chief executive of the church, the Archbishop of Durban, the Most Reverend Denis Hurley said yesterday: "If confrontation must come it must come. But we hope to persuade those in power to greater understanding and political morality."

Speaking as president of the Southern African Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Hurley concentrated mainly on the labour issue and strongly criticised the Government view that Black labour agitation was sourced from radical Black resettlement movements and reaffirmed the backing of the church in sympathy with the parents of people detained without trial.

He said it had been decided to concentrate on greater evangelisation of people to understanding and to maintain controversy and place pressure on the Government over resettlement at boiling point.

Resettlement, he said, was disastrous to the morality of people and the church aimed at gaining greater understanding of the tremendous hardship such schemes imposed.

He said the bishops' conference, which has been meeting in Pretoria in plenary session over the past week, had a mass of feedback and report back to it on black trade unionism.

And what had impressed the conference was the willingness, humanity and responsibility of Black labour leaders to sit down with management and the authorities to thrash out problems in the interest of a greater South Africa.

He could not go with the official Government view, as mirrored in various reports, that Black radicalism was behind agitation on the Black labour front.

"There is a lack of communication. Those

at the top and in management know so little about the humiliations, deprivations and problems of Black workers.

"And we get the impression that people management, no matter how Christian or how good some of them might be, are so enmeshed in the structure that they cannot see that their workers are humans with human needs and considerations."

"It is hard to believe how hard and ruthless our capitalistic structure can become. In fact in its devastating heartlessness to the worker there is a distinct parallel between it and the horrors of state socialism."

The attitude of Black labour leaders was one of co-operation and keenness to work together in co-operation with the Government and management.

"The attitude of our bishops is one of 'after speaking to them I am a trade unionist now' . . .

'And it is clear that the attitude of the bishops will go in the same direction, backing the workers in their

solidarity struggle."

Asked what the attitude of members of the church might be to this attitude, Archbishop Hurley said it was probable that many White members would find it difficult to accept the development.

It was important for the church to labour to bring understanding to them and to get sympathy on a broad basis for the trade union.

The trade unionists were "so human — such beautiful people — fighting for human rights."

If a change could be brought about and management could see their case, a whole new structure could eventuate, leading to a transformation on the economic front and incredible developments politically, Archbishop Hurley said.

'NGK Can Lead Social Change'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 9

[Text]

THE day the NGK started pointing out the ills in South African society there would be a new South Africa, Archbishop Denis Hurley said yesterday.

Speaking at the end of the annual plenary session of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference in Pretoria, Archbishop Hurley he said the Dutch Reformed churches associated themselves very closely with the Afrikaner people and their history.

It was comparable to the way the Catholic Church associated itself with the Irish in their experiences, struggles and aspirations for freedom.

"It could be a very good thing for a church to associate itself very closely with the historic development of a people, but there's always the danger that the church will then limit itself in its spiritual and moral vision just to the boundaries of concern of that people.

"I'm sympathetic when the moment comes for church people in that situation to see more broadly and to realise what has been going on, and that they now have to become critical of the very institutions they helped to shape and form and build up. I would say it is a moment of deep agony, of severe suffering.

"Every conversion is an agony of soul and spirit and one which many Ned Geref theologians and leaders are going through, and I have the highest admiration for them," he said.

When he spoke about the need for churchmen and leaders and people generally to be concerned about politics he did not mean they should be seeking power or exercising power.

The church's role in politics was a very obvious one when it came to the morality and ethics of politics, the question of educating people about political obligations, political values and concerns and exercising what influence church people could to produce what the churches would consider to be good political arrangements and results.

"Support the South African Council of Churches and its involvement in political questions," he said.

Full Backing for SACC Expressed

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 9

[Text]

THE full backing of the Roman Catholic Church of Southern Africa is still behind the South African Council of Churches — a body which is on the eve of an exhaustive state inquiry into its financing and activities.

Archbishop Hurley said that the plenary session of the Catholic Bishops' Conference — in calling for greater involvement of all South African churches in politics — had at the same time expressed support for the SACC.

The problem was that the SACC had become very involved in political questions — as similar church associations elsewhere in the world did — but at the expense of communication with its member churches.

It was deeply concerned about political morality and the education of people to human and moral values.

"We fully support the SACC and believe they are doing an admirable job," said Archbishop Hurley.

"The fact of the matter is that the big moral and ethical considerations of our time are political ones," he said.

At the same time it was vitally important that the churches should become more involved politically — not in the sense of churchmen seeking political posts but of educating the people on political morality.

"And this is probably the most frustrating problem to tackle."

Churchmen must become involved in politics but not in the pursuit of power. "They must keep out of the actual exercise of political power, but preach and bring home the importance, understanding and acceptance of spiritual values of humanity."

CSO: 4700/662

HORWOOD INTRODUCES NEW TENDER SYSTEM FOR GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 4

[Text]

THE Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, has announced the introduction of a new tender system for issue prices for short and medium-term Government stock and increases in interest rates on Treasury bonds.

A statement to this effect was read in the house by the Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr Danie Steyn.

The full statement read:

"A number of improvements in the method of issuing Government stock were introduced in the recent past, including the marketing of issues on demand "tap issues" by the South African Reserve Bank.

"Although the whole question of marketing techniques of Government stock already enjoys the attention of the De Kock Commission, I have decided as a result of several well-motivated proposals from market institutions and from investors, to experiment at this stage already with one of these techniques.

"The next issue by the Treasury is only scheduled for April, but as a test run tenders will be invited for issue prices on the re-issue of two existing Government stocks, namely a short-term stock with

redemption date of November 1, 1984, and a coupon of 13 percent, and a medium-term stock with redemption date of August 15, 1992, and a coupon of 12,9 percent. Only limited amounts will be offered for subscription, namely R100-million for the short-term paper and R200-million for the medium-term paper. A separate Press release with full details of all conditions will be issued by the Department of Finance.

"One of the most important advantages of the tender scheme (which is aimed at the institutional investor) will be that prospective investors will be able to indicate the optimum yield rates at which they will be prepared to invest.

"In this way actual market related rates can be determined. If investors' interest in this method of issue is sufficient, the Treasury will consider repeating the exercise with similar term paper during the 1982/83 financial year.

"In the present transitional phase of the economy, the Treasury is not inclined to offer large amounts of long-term Government stock at the prevailing high yield rates. On the other hand, certain

institutional investors have a natural preference for long-term stock at existing, or even higher yields.

"As a compromise the Treasury has decided, apart from the short-term stock, also to include in the tender the medium-term stock redeemable in 1992. No long-term stock will be offered during the first half of 1982. What will happen thereafter will depend on market conditions.

"As the economy cools down, the inflationary pressures and tightness in financial markets should ease somewhat and it can be expected that interest rates will flatten out, and then decline.

"Given the budgetary policy of financial discipline, which was applied with so much success over the past number of years and which will definitely be continued in future, the Treasury expects that it will be able to finance its full loan requirements during the 1982/83 financial year from non-inflationary sources.

"While dealing with Government issues, I also wish to announce that, in accordance with the changes that have already occurred in short-term rates, the interest rate on tax-free indefinite term

Treasury bonds will be increased from 8 percent to 9 percent with effect from February 1, 1982. The investment limit of R60 000 per taxpayer remains applicable. Details in this regard, too, will be released by the Department of Finance.

"Furthermore, adjustments will also have to be made to conditions applicable to National Defence Bonds and Defence Bonus Bonds, but due to technical problems this cannot be done immediately. I hope to be able to make an announcement in this respect soon.

"I also wish to announce that the Trea-

sury will again arrange, with the assistance of the South African Reserve Bank, for the sale to provisional taxpayers of Treasury bills with redemption dates coinciding with tax payment dates. These tax bills, which will be available on demand from the end of February and will mature at the end of August, 1982, not only offer the taxpayer a convenient and rewarding method of meeting his tax obligations, but moreover are spread more evenly throughout the year. Similar bills have been marketed with success in the past, the latest having end February, 1982, as redemption date.

"Finally I wish to mention that the South African Reserve bank, as part of its action to obtain foreign bridging finance, has made arrangements to utilise that part of South Africa's official foreign reserves held in the form of special drawing rights (SDRS), and to draw the so-called "reserve tranche" at the International Monetary Fund.

"Amounts which can be made available in this way and as foreign currency if and when necessary, total R107,4-million and R115,2-million, respectively."

CSO: 4700/662

MAJOR POLICE RESHUFFLE EXPECTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Rika van Graan]

[Text]

A MAJOR reshuffle is expected at Police Headquarters in Pretoria when four generals retire in April.

Tipped to become the new Commissioner of Police later this year on the retirement of General Mike Geldenhuys is the present head of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee.

Those expected to retire are the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-General Frikkie Engels; the CID chief, Lieutenant-General Kobus Visser; Major-General Andries van Tonder, heading the finance/administration division, and Major-General A Nothnagel, who has gone to the Cape on sick leave after one month's service in his new rank.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police on the Witwatersrand, Brigadier Gert Kruger, is to report at the Pretoria Headquarters on March 1. He will most probably be promoted to the rank of major-general.

Brig Kruger will be succeeded by the Divisional Commissioner of Police of Border based in East London, Brigadier J H du Plessis.

Informed sources tipped Major-General C F Zietsman to become the new CID chief of South Africa and Major-General Hennie de Witt to succeed General Engels. Major-General Victor Verster and Major-General Jaap Loubscher were also tipped as close runners-up for this post.

However, it is doubted if the two most senior brigadiers, Brigadier Jurgens Smith, CID chief for the Eastern Transvaal, and Brigadier Jan Grobbelaar, Chief of the SA Police dog school, will now get their chance to get into the Pretoria general corps.

Expected to succeed Gen Zietsman as Deputy CID chief is Brigadier Stan Schutte, former CID chief for the Eastern Transvaal and East Rand before he was transferred to Police Headquarters in May last year.

Several officers were tipped as runners-up for the post of head of the Security Police, among them Colonel Hennie Muller, chief of the SP branch in Johannesburg. The actual man for this "hot seat" is Brigadier Jan du Preez, now deputy chief of the department.

Three senior brigadiers are also to retire at the end of April. They are Brigadier Ben Pieterse, Divisional Commissioner of Police on the East Rand at Springs, Brigadier C Morgee, CID chief for Northern Natal based at Newcastle, and Brigadier Arthur Ellingworth, head of the SA Criminal Bureau in Pretoria.

There has been speculation in Pretoria for

more than a year that a new department of law and order would be established and would be headed by Lt-Gen Coetzee after several months' experience as the Commissioner of the SA Police.

On January 1, 1979, Gen Coetzee succeeded Gen Zietsman as head of the Security Police. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in January 1981 and in September he became lieutenant-general.

He is recognised as one of the West's most outstanding authorities on communist activities and has played a personal role in several dramatic police actions in South Africa in the past two decades.

CSO: 4700/662

HISTORICAL COMPARATIVE ARGUMENTS FOR RETAINING WALVIS BAY

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Jan 82 p 14

[Article by Dawie from his "Out of My Political Pen" column: "The World Has More than Just the One Walvis Bay"]

[Text] As though it was not enough for the new Secretary General of the UN to throw confusion into the thorny South-West Africa problem the SWAPO leader has now come up again with the demand that Walvis Bay must become a part of an independent South-West Africa.

Already a lot of support has been voiced for this demand which South Africa naturally rejects. Moreover, those people have come out with the point of view that even from the political angle such an area belongs to the country of which it forms a geographic part.

This may sound reasonable, but it is least of all a generally valid rule. The fact of the matter is that there is more than just one Walvis Bay in the world.

Symbol of Pride

For example, there is Gibraltar, which geographically is an undeniable part of Spain, but was made a British possession during the start of the 18th century and in a manner that aroused bad feelings even outside of Spain. Since then "The Rock" has become a symbol of British power and pride--to such an extent that it is almost unimaginable that Britain will abandon its claim to it even though the strategic value of Gibraltar has now for a long time ceased to be what it was. (According to an old tradition Gibraltar will remain British for as long as there are monkeys on "The Rock". In the Second World War, when the number of monkeys had begun to decline, the South African Air Force transported special monkeys there.)

Spain has never yet acquiesced British dominion over Gibraltar. Testifying to this continuous opposition is the fact that last year King Juan Carlos stayed away from the royal wedding in protest against the Prince and Princess of Wales starting off their honeymoon trip just at Gibraltar.

There is then Hong Kong, which China had to yield to Britain in 1842, after the so-called Opium War which simply was not one of the shining points in British history.

Hong Kong is a small island of only 75.9 square kilometers and existence on such a small area would have been impossible. But in 1898 Britain rented an additional 1,000 square kilometers on the Chinese mainland right opposite Hong Kong for 99 years. These are the so-called New Territories. The 99 years will be expiring in 15 years and in Hong Kong people are starting to worry over what will happen if China will demand back the New Territories. Without these Hong Kong will not be able to survive.

Guantanamo

Even the United States has control over a Walvis Bay. This is the important naval base of Guantanamo on the coast of Cuba. The Americans installed themselves there in the beginning of the present century after Cuba became independent of Spain with American aid.

In 1903 the United States concluded a treaty with the new Cuban government which of course existed under the Americans' thumb. The treaty stipulated that the Americans could stay in Guantanamo until such a time as the treaty is terminated by both signatories. As matters now stand horses will have to grow horns before the Americans quit Guantanamo.

For Cuba the American presence in what is undeniably a Cuban region is a thorn in their flesh, but it can hardly do anything about it. The United States is too strong. All that the Cubans can do thus far in the matter is to refuse to accept the American rental money...a nominal amount of a few thousand dollars per year.

A Big Difference

In justification of the demand that Walvis Bay must be incorporated with South-West Africa it is also being adduced that the region has for a long time been administered as a part of the South-West and this puts it in a different position than, say, Gibraltar which since its conquest by Britain has been administered as a British colony continuously.

That is so; however, first of all it was a matter of convenience to have Walvis Bay administered as a part of South-West Africa. Secondly, there is still an important difference between Walvis Bay and Gibraltar, just as an example, and that is that "The Rock" was an indisputable part of a recognized Spanish entity before the annexation and this much cannot be said of Walvis Bay.

No-man's-land

This region which covers 1,124 square kilometers was annexed by Britain in 1878 at the insistence of the then Cape Colony and in 1884 it was transferred over to the Cape Colony. As a part of the Cape Colony it became a part of the Union of South Africa in 1910.

At the time of the annexation in 1878 there was not yet a recognized South-West Africa entity. In large part this was no-man's-land. It was not until the 1980's that South-West Africa became a German possession--with the exclusion of Walvis Bay.

This is an important difference, but it is obvious that this will not carry much weight with those who want to get at South Africa--this is because South Africa is not as strong as the United States. Things would have been different if Walvis Bay were an American base like Guantanamo.

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CSO: 4701/21

URBANIZATION PRESENTS A DANGER TO AFRIKANERS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Yesterday experts painted a somber picture of what the situation in South Africa will be if the enormous concentration of population in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereniging region is not stopped and even reversed.

If measures are not taken in time the result could be uncontrollable and stifling cities, stagnation in industrial development due to shortages in space and water, filthy squatters settlements in which the quality of living is terrible and leads to social unrest, a weakened strategic position against subversive elements--all this coupled with the deterioration of the white language (more specifically Afrikaans) and culture.

Several experts have therefore told DIE BURGER that it is imperatively necessary that Prime Minister P.W. Botha's decentralization policy simply must succeed.

The experts were reacting to an extremely important investigation carried out by the Council for Humanities Research (CHR) led by its Deputy Chairman Dr Flip Smit and Mr P.C. Kok. The investigation indicates that the general population shift to Transvaal and to a lesser extent to Natal will entail a serious imbalance in population distribution. Thus 41 percent of the country's white population will be living in only 1 percent of the country's area--the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereniging area.

Revolution

Dr Philip Spies of Stellenbosch University Unit for Future Research pointed out that such population concentrations are a world-wide phenomenon and that for various reasons most decentralization efforts have failed.

Already in South Africa two thirds of the gross domestic production is being produced in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereniging area and in an area near Durban; this is a complete imbalance. However, the problem is that the rural areas cannot now support many more people.

In the past 30 years rural regions have undergone a revolution; farms have been mechanized and have become greatly capital intensive. Nearly two thousand farmers have had to abandon their farms every year.

Consideration

In addition there is the fact that as the cities have become larger their economic effectiveness have often increased, however, specialization has become so great that their flexibility for handling exceptional situations has decreased and the risk has become greater. "A few decades ago we were still working by candlelight and lamps, but now the network of power stations is so centralized that a problem with the power stations in Transvaal can, for example, affect the Cape Province."

Many people are inclined to say that the increasing concentration is a common thing, but he is of the opinion that such an attitude bodes nothing good for the country's future.

Mr I. J. Steyn, the president of the Afrikaner Business Institute, said that the extremely damaging consequences of concentration have already been experienced over a long period by business communities in rural districts and this has been mentioned by nearly 200 chambers of commerce of the Afrikaner Business Institute in the rural districts.

It is therefore important to take into consideration the findings of the Council for Humanities Research, because with regard to planning norms such as consumption, marketing, production and human relations they point to a clear direction which will determine government and private sector planning in the economic field in all its facets.

According to Dr Frans Cronje, the chairman of the Nedbank, economic and political decentralization are urgently necessary; however, this cannot be left to the forces of the free market. The government will have to create the necessary infrastructures for new cities where the rapidly growing population can be housed close to where the jobs are located. In this manner the decentralization process can take place in a natural way.

The creation of new decentralized cities entails great economic and political advantages, because the existing cities need not become unmanageable and discrimination can be avoided right from the start.

According to the South African Press Agency, Prof J. L. Sadie, who heads the Bureau for Economic Studies of Stellenbosch University, yesterday stated that South African entrepreneurs must be encouraged to move to the southern region of the country.

A well known Pretorian, who for professional reasons does not wish to have his name mentioned, also pointed out the harmful consequences of the present trend on the future of the Afrikaans language and culture. He indicated that black urbanization is still in its infancy.

If the concentration in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereniging area is not curtailed the blacks in that region (where most Afrikaners are also concentrated) will be in the greater majority by far. Already Afrikaans is the majority's language only in Pretoria, Germiston, Vanderbijlpark and Roodepoort and its position there will be lost.

The vacuum in the rest of the country is being filled by the blacks, even west of the so-called Eiselen-line (from Port Elizabeth over Graff-Reinet to Colesberg) where for the most part Afrikaans is still the majority's language.

7964

CSO: 4701/21

BRIEFS

WALVIS BAY 'SEPARATE'--Legislation will be introduced to establish Walvis Bay as a substantive and separate electoral division of the Cape Province, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday. Walvis Bay has, since September 1977, been administered as part of the Cape and in 1980 was incorporated into the electoral division of Green Point. Mr Heunis said in a statement in Cape Town yesterday that the interests of Walvis Bay and its inhabitants necessitated that the territory would for the foreseeable future have to receive day to day attention. "Because of its own particular position and big geographical distance from the relevant electoral division, the Government has decided that the best way of satisfying this need will be to abolish the post of Director General of Walvis Bay and as an interim measure for as long as it will be necessary, to establish for Walvis Bay a substantive and separate electoral division of the Cape of Good Hope." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 2]

RESULT OF 'ONSLAUGHT'--If all the political parties in Parliament could agree that a real and serious onslaught was in fact being waged against the Republic, 1982 could become a turning point in its history the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday. Speaking in the no confidence debate, he said if all the population groups would try to find and understand each other South Africa, under the leadership of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, could enter a glorious era. "The threat against us is not aimed at the Government alone but at all the peoples of the Republic, White, Black, Indian and Coloured." South Africans of all races, he said, had to, and could, find each other. After the Steyn Commission report on the mass media and the Rabie Commission report on security legislation, no member in the House could doubt the intensity and extent of the onslaught against South Africa. "Those who do, will bring condemnation on themselves and their parties," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 4]

JOBLESS FIGURES--A total of 13 664 Whites, Coloureds and Indians were registered as unemployed in nine cities and towns at the end of 1981, with Durban showing the highest number of unemployed. Replying in writing to a question by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands), the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha provided figures of registered unemployed in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Pretoria, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein, East London, Kimberley and George as at the end of December. The total number of unemployed Whites was 5 558, Coloureds 5 754, and Asians 2 352. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 4]

EMPTY FARMS--Mr W F Lubbe, a senior official of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, said fear of terrorism was only one of the reasons for the depopulation of the platteland. Weak siting and financial management; poor economic achievement; and climatic factors were also relevant. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 12]

ANTI-SABOTAGE ACTION--Johannesburg--Under investigation is the possibility that three supposed members of the banned ANC, who were taken into custody by the police in northern Natal in December of last year, had intended to engage in attempts at disrupting the country by means of various sabotage actions. This is what Chief of Security Lt Gen Johan Coetzee said when he confirmed the fact that these people had been arrested and that a large quantity of arms were confiscated. Because of a follow-up action on the part of the police this breakthrough was kept secret. The level of sabotage actions, which affected the country during the end of last year, was to have reached its peak on 16 December for the purpose of commemorating the 20th anniversary of Umkontho We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], the military wing of the ANC. This was curtailed by the arrests. The large quantity of Russian manufactured weapons, ammunition, limpet mines and handgrenades found in Natal are suspected of having been intended for use for this purpose, according to General Coetzee. All members who took part in sabotage attempts last year in Natal, Transkei, Ciskei and elsewhere have been arrested and will soon appear before various courts throughout the country. It is suspected that weapons have been smuggled into the country from Mozambique. The three men will be appearing in court on various charges including that of illegal possession of weapons and the fact that they received military training abroad. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 22 Jan 82 p 4] 7964

CSO: 4701/21

SPECIAL SALE OF CHROME, STRATEGIC MINERALS TO NORTH KOREA ALLEGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Feb 82 p 8

[Article by Aida Parker: "Hunted White MP May Know Far Too Much"]

[Text]

SALISBURY'S Central Intelligence Organisation is still on the hunt for Mr Denis Walker, the Republican Front MP and former Cabinet Minister who returned to Salisbury on January 22 in face of "arrest" threats on allegations of plotting a coup.

So far all efforts of the CIO's Yugoslav-trained "special agents" have been so farcical as to be worthy of the Keystone Cops.

Last week Mr Walker twice addressed Parliament, once with a speech, once with a lengthy interjection, this at the very time that the "special agents" were publicly "staking" out the House in search of him.

Mr Walker has not improved his already shaky standing with the Mugabe government with remarks made during his interjection during the debate on the Minerals Bill.

Yesterday The Citizen received a handwritten version of the speech, smuggled out of Salisbury.

According to this, Mr Walker, himself Minister of Mines in the old Smith Cabinet, accused his successor of having created the controversial Mineral Marketing Corporation specifically to permit Zimbabwean chrome and other strategic metals to be sold at government-fixed prices to North Korea.

Here most analysts agree that Mr Walker is almost certainly correct. It has long been known that North Korea supplied Mr Mugabe's terrorist forces with both arms and training during the seven-year war, on guarantees of mineral exports on "most favoured nation" conditions should Zanu-Zanla grab power.

That debt is about to be paid.

According to the text supplied to The Citizen,

Mr Walker said: "We have to face reality as far as East-West is concerned. These people are not interested in the colour of our skins. What they are interested in is the minerals we have inherited.

"Everything that has happened in Southern Africa over the past decade has far more to do with minerals than it had to do with human rights, majority rule or ideology.

"It is incumbent upon the Minister not to put curbs on the mining industry by exploiting it for political ends. The mining industry was our main lifeline during the war. Never, during that time, did we have cause to believe that the mining houses were engaged in any form of illicit deals or price rigging.

"I find it very strange that now, when peace is here, such allegations are being made as an excuse for setting up this Mineral Marketing Corporation.

"I believe that the Minister should come clean, should tell us the real reason why the government wants this corporation.

"The real reason is that his government has an agreement with North Korea to supply it with minerals at a price and under conditions which are in total rejection of the free market system.

"Such sales would not be possible were the mining houses allowed to continue finding their own outlets for minerals.

"Why doesn't the government provide us with chapter and verse of the agreement they have negotiated with North Korea? If we had access to that information, then perhaps we would understand a great deal more about the need for state control over Zimbabwe's mineral sales."

RECORD NUMBER EMIGRATED IN 1981

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 22 Jan 82 p 24

[Text] Salisbury, January 20--A record number of people emigrated from Zimbabwe in the first 11 months of 1981, according to figures released by the Government Statistics Office. By November a total of 18,747 people had left Zimbabwe in 1981, surpassing the previous whole-year record of 17,240 people who left the country in 1980.

Almost all the emigrants are believed to be whites, most of whom have decided they do not want to live with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's black majority-rule Government with Socialist aims.

About 1,600 people left Zimbabwe every month in 1981 except for November, when only 1,005 went, the lowest monthly emigration figure since independence in April 1980.

The total for December is expected to take 1981's figure to almost 20,000 emigrants.

The steady flow of whites from Zimbabwe has reduced their numbers to about 18,000, while it is estimated there are 7.4 million blacks.

The continuing white migration is causing headaches in both the public and private sectors as the shortage of skilled manpower grows. The key mining and railways industries have suffered and the Government Posts and Telecommunications Corporation has stated that its loss of skilled operators and repairmen is faster than new people can be trained, resulting in a decline in their service.

1,200 Dollars

The actual number of whites who have left the country is believed to be even higher than the official figures, because some leave on vacation and never return.

Emigrants cannot take much with them when they leave: the Government permits them about 1,200 U.S. dollars for a family of five and there are restrictions on the cars, furniture and major appliances they may take out of the country. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/681

BRIEFS

ANTI SA ENVOYS--The Zimbabwe Government has been urged by one of its senior diplomats to recruit "effective" Press attaches for Western Europe to counteract what he claims is South Africa's propaganda there against Zimbabwe. Mr Ariston Chambati, Zimbabwe's ambassador to Bonn, claimed certain journalists and "agents of Pretoria" were stepping up a "negative" campaign against Zimbabwe throughout Western Europe. The newsmen, some based in Johannesburg and others in Nairobi, were deliberately taking a critical line against Zimbabwe in their reports, claiming that fuel and other shortages were the result of mismanagement and inefficiency. "We need to have very effective information attaches in our various missions in Europe to counteract this propaganda," Mr Chambati said. He urged the government to send commercial and economic attaches to missions abroad to inform businessmen, tourists and others interested in Zimbabwe. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Feb 82 p 13]

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